

East bloc to urge direct NATO talks

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet official said Tuesday the Warsaw Pact alliance was about to issue an appeal to NATO for direct talks on limiting and reducing conventional forces in Europe. Viktor Karpov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's disarmament department, told a news conference the appeal was to be issued following a previously announced meeting in Sofia on Tuesday of a special pact working group. Mr. Karpov said the working group had been set up to study ways to implement proposals the Soviet-led military grouping put to the West in June this year on sweeping cuts in the armies and conventional weaponry of the two blocs in Europe.

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Prince Hassan hails Geneva dialogue

GENEVA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said here Tuesday that the third Christian-Muslim dialogue being held here focuses attention on cultural and behavioural issues and spreading awareness among Muslims and Christians and also removing all distorted images about Islam in the West. In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Prince Hassan, who addressed the dialogue on Monday (See page 5) said that research centres in the Orient and in the West on Islam were about with useful information that should be employed to present a true image of the Islamic faith and Muslims throughout the history. There are plenty of cultural and educational matters that bring the Christian and Muslim brothers together, and the youths of both faiths should play a major role in this concern, Prince Hassan said. Prince Hassan said that the dialogue in Geneva promised a new series of very useful meetings between representatives of the two faiths.

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Sadik thanks Rifai

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday received a cable of thanks from Egypt's new prime minister, Dr. Hosni Mubarak, in reply to a cable of congratulations that Mr. Rifai had sent to him. In his cable, the Egyptian premier expressed hope for further strengthening brotherly relations between the two countries.

Ambassador delivers lecture on Sudan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sudan's Ambassador to Jordan, Ramadan Mahjoub, on Tuesday delivered a lecture on his country's experience in democracy. The Sudanese ambassador made a chronological review of his country's political and democratic experience since the turn of the century to the latest political and military developments. The lecture was attended by a number of political and intellectual Jordanian figures as well as members of the diplomatic corps in Jordan.

Israel bans Arab professor

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — An American Palestinian professor said Tuesday Israel had barred him from teaching in the occupied West Bank because he conducted a poll showing Arab support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Professor Mohammad Shadid told Reuters Israeli authorities said he could not teach again if he refused their demands to write an article altering his conclusions.

Katyushas land in Galilee

TEL AVIV (AP-censored) — Several Katyusha rockets landed in Galilee on Tuesday, causing no casualties, an army spokesman said. Fragments of the rockets were found inside an Israeli settlement, said the spokesman. He said at least two rockets were fired from north of Israel's self-designated "security zone," a 10-to-16 kilometre buffer zone in South Lebanon.

Fire in Paris causes explosion

PARIS (AP) — An apparently accidental explosion during a basement fire injured eight people on Tuesday in a French Foreign Ministry building in central Paris, the Paris fire brigade said. The fire started in an area where construction work was in progress, the brigade said. The firemen were starting to tackle the blaze when the explosion occurred. It was apparently caused by the explosion of gas bottles used for welding, the brigade said, and was most likely accidental.

Fahd receives Iraqi message

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, delivered by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz in Riyadh on Tuesday, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

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Arabs stage strike in Jerusalem against Jewish violence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Arab shopkeepers in Jerusalem's Old City closed their stores on Tuesday in protest against anti-Arab violence and threats by Jews after the fatal stabbing of an Israeli youth at the weekend.

Jews threw stones at Arabs, smashed car windcreens and set a shop on fire in a two-day rampage after Elihu Amedi was killed on Saturday.

"The commercial strike today is against the treatment of Jews in attacking Arabs," said an Arab businessman who asked not to be identified.

At least two Arabs were injured by Jewish stone throwers after Amedi was killed near in the Old City. Police said 19 Jews were arrested and five were still in jail. They burned rubbish bins, attacked police and damaged a police car in one of the worst outbreaks of anti-Arab violence in the Holy City in years. One Jewish rioter fired in the air and escaped, police said.

Over the past three days anti-Arab rioters have smashed windshields and slashed tyres of

Members of the Abu Sbeih and Abashine families returned to their damaged houses, located near the Shuvu Banim seminary where the slain student was enrolled, after the fire was put out, the press service said.

Israeli spokesman Rafi Levy said the violence abated on Tuesday after police reinforcements were brought in to patrol the Old City.

"If the Arabs don't stop harming Jews, they will be harmed," said Avi Elgar, chairman of the neighbourhood committee in the district where the killed youth lived.

Some others called for the death penalty for convicted Palestinian activists.

Former chief of staff General Raphael Eitan, now a member of parliament from the hard-line Tehiya party, said the threat of a death sentence would deter activists.

Israel has blamed the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for Saturday's stabbing.

Israel on Monday bombed Palestinian targets near the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp in southern Lebanon in the second raid on the area in two days.

N.Korean leader appears on TV to end speculation of his death

SEOUL (Agencies) — North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung on Tuesday ended speculation that he was dead by appearing in public, leaving South Korea puzzling over whether its northern foe was locked in a power struggle.

North Korean news reports said Mr. Kim met visiting Mongolian leader Zhambyn Batmunkh at Pyongyang airport, breaking an official silence over the fate of the 74-year-old leader who had reportedly been shot dead.

South Korea added a dramatic twist to an international guessing-game on Monday by announcing that North Korean loudspeakers were beaming messages to the south which said that Mr. Kim had been killed.

Seoul reported more messages from the northern side of the tense Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) on Tuesday, this time saying Mr. Kim had been shot and Defence Minister O Jin-U had taken over.

In Peking, a North Korean embassy official called the reports of Mr. Kim's death "South Korean lies."

Defence forces in South Korea

remain on alert while officials try to unravel the mystery, focusing on the possibilities that the north is locked in a power struggle or is hatching a military plot against the south.

A Defence Ministry statement said Seoul was trying to determine whether the messages were the result of "serious power struggles that are going on inside the north, or represent a sophisticated form of psychological warfare to hide a scheme for military provocation."

Two opposition lawmakers accused the defence minister of mishandling intelligence reports on the rumoured death of Mr. Kim and said the incident damaged the government's credibility.

It was Defence Minister Lee Ki-Baek who told lawmakers on Monday of reports Mr. Kim had been slain.

His report was based on "dubious intelligence reports," said Kim-Bong-Ho of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party during a committee session in the national assembly.

It "not only caused unrest

King and Spadolini review Mideast events

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein received on Tuesday Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who arrived earlier in the day for a one-day official visit.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, gave no details of the subjects discussed during the King's meeting with Mr. Spadolini at Al Nadwa Palace, but said the audience was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zaid Rifai, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi.

Sources close to the Italian defence minister said the meeting focused on the recent developments following the revelation of U.S. arms supplies to Iran in exchange for American hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, the six-year old Iran-Iraq war and Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the break of diplomatic ties between Britain and Syria.

The meeting between the King and Mr. Spadolini, which included a working luncheon hosted by the King, also touched on Jordan's five-year development plans for the East and West Banks and prospects for European Community (EC) participation in the plans' implementation, the sources quoted Mr. Spadolini as saying.

The sources, quoting Mr. Spadolini, said that His Majesty reiterated Jordan's call for an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The sources said the King reaffirmed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war against Iran and would continue the support since the "very strength of Iraq is the basis for peace in the region."

The sources said Mr. Spadolini delivered to His Majesty an invitation from Italian President Francesco Cossiga to visit Italy and added that the King was expected to visit Rome by the end of this year.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini (second from left) in a meeting attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, (to the King's left) Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (to Mr. Rifai's left) and members of a delegation accompanying Mr. Spadolini on Tuesday (Petra photo)

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Spadolini was received by Mr. Rifai at the Prime Ministry. Petra gave no details of the Rifai-Spadolini meeting, but said it was attended by the delegation accompanying Mr. Spadolini. The delegation includes senior

(Continued on page 3)

Assad meets Klibi and Ibrahim

DAMASCUS (AP) — President Hafez Al Assad conferred Tuesday with Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim on efforts to convene an Arab summit conference.

The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) which reported the meeting, gave no details of the talks.

Earlier the two visiting officials met with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa on the same issue.

SANA reported that Mr. Klibi and Mr. Ibrahim flew in late Monday. They are due in Amman on Wednesday.

In a statement at Damascus airport, Mr. Klibi said: "Attitudes by Britain and the United States against Syria can be interpreted only as complete alignment with Israel and an attempt to weaken Arab forces that confront its expansionist policy."

Mr. Klibi has been trying to convene a summit meeting of the 21-nation Arab League for several months. His efforts have been undermined by inter-Arab feuds, including Syria's conflict with Iraq and Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Fahd urges unity

In Riyadh on Monday King Fahd of Saudi Arabia urged Arab countries to patch up their differences to formulate a common policy on "issues of destiny."

Information Minister Ali Al Shaer said the king made his call at the weekly cabinet session after reviewing the Arab situation, including fighting around Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, and the latest international development.

Mr. Shaer said that King Fahd expressed "deep regret" that all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem "disintegrate on the rock of Israeli intransigence and continual rejection of peace chances."

King Fahd expressed particular concern about the fighting between the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and Palestinians.

The monarch observed that the Palestinian problem was again "becoming interwoven" with the Lebanese crisis, Mr. Shaer noted.

Mr. Shaer said King Fahd believed the stalemate in the quest for a settlement of the Palestinian problem was due to differences between rival Palestinian factions as well as splits among Arab states.

"However, this situation must not deter us from pursuing efforts to clear the (Arab) atmosphere and bring about a rapprochement in viewpoints as to get together in any Arab meeting on agreed bases over our issues of common destiny," the minister added.

23-year-old gets 12-year-old boy's heart in successful surgery

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A team of Jordanian doctors have performed a successful heart transplant on Nabil Hussein, 23, and the recipient was declared by his doctors on Tuesday as in a "very stable condition," almost 24 hours after the surgery.

Mr. Hussein, who suffered from congestive cardiomyopathy — a heart muscle disease with no discovered medical treatment — received the transplanted heart from a 12-year-old Jordanian boy, Saleh Masoud, who was declared brain dead after a car accident.

The operation, the fourth of its type in Jordan to be performed by the same cardiac surgeons headed by Lieutenant-General Daoud Hanania, director of the Royal Medical Services at the King Hussein Medical Centre, lasted for four hours, and the actual heart transplant process took less than 60 minutes. The three previous heart transplants performed in Jordan lasted an

average of three hours and 20 minutes.

According to Major Hussam Nusheiwat, a heart surgeon at the Queen Alia Heart Institute of the medical centre, Mr. Hussein's operation had a longer duration than the earlier transplants since the patient had a heart-valve replacement operation in 1981.

Asked whether the ages of both the heart donor and the recipient were compatible for a successful heart transplant, Dr. Nusheiwat explained that the body weights of both patients were more important than their age factors.

"The body weight of Masoud was nearly equal to the body weight of Mr. Hussein," said Dr. Nusheiwat, adding that the age difference had no major impact on the actual heart transplant and its results on the long run.

Doctors at the centre supervising Mr. Hussein's recovery said that the transplant was 85 per cent successful, which is high when compared to the international standing of 80 per

cent.

In earlier interviews, Dr. Hanania said that the cost of heart transplant operations at the centre was JD 3,000. Such an operation could cost around \$60,000 in the advanced countries. In Jordan, however, the medical centre, in accordance with His Majesty King Hussein's guidance, contributes part of the medical fee for every Jordanian citizen and grants free medical treatment for members of the Armed Forces.

The first-ever heart transplant in the Arab World was performed at the centre in Oct. 1985. The second operation was carried out in Saudi Arabia in Feb. 1986. Four months later the King Hussein Medical Centre team performed their second successful heart transplant. The third surgery in Jordan was performed in September.

The three previous heart transplant recipients are in very good condition and are leading a normal healthy life, according to doctors and press reports.

Reagan says no more arms for Iran; but previous authorisation still in effect

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Monday he had "absolutely no plans" to send more arms to Iran.

However, Mr. Reagan's spokesman said the president's authorisation for the weapons shipments technically remains in effect.

As he posed for pictures at the start of a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Mr. Reagan was asked if there would be more U.S. arms shipments to Iran like those he confirmed last week after numerous published reports of secret U.S.-Iranian dealings.

"We have absolutely no plans to do any such thing," Mr. Reagan told reporters. Nor, he said, would he be firing Secretary of State George P. Shultz or any other top foreign policy advisers as a result of public controversy over the covert operation.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes, meanwhile, said Mr. Reagan had told him there would be no further arms shipments but that the "intelligence finding," a Jan. 17 document authorising the weapons and spare parts sales, was technically "still in effect" because it carried no time limit and had not been rescinded.

The spokesman also said the Iranians paid cash for the military supplies they received under Mr. Reagan's order, although neither the amount nor the precise weaponry supplied has been disclosed.

The Iranians long have been seeking a variety of weapons and spare parts for their U.S.-made planes and equipment ordered and paid for during the reign of the Shah of Iran. The delivery was blocked when the U.S. embassy in Tehran was seized by a group of Iranian officials who were taken hostage. Speakes said despite the halt in further arms shipments, which Mr.

Reagan has said were intended to establish credibility with the Iranians the United States was trying to court, verbal efforts to improve relations with moderate Iranian leaders might continue.

"Certainly we would like to continue our original goal, and that was to develop contacts with Iran so that we could deal with that country in the future," Speakes said. "We would be hopeful that we could, on some

basis, continue our contacts in order to develop that and to work for a peaceful resolution to the Iran-Iraq war."

Speakes was asked about a suggestion by Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Said Rajaei Khorassani, that the United States should supply weapons to Iran if it wanted Iran to help win the release of Americans held hostage.

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Israeli expert says many Jews fleeing Iran to escape draft

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli expert on Iran said Tuesday that many Jews have sought recently to leave the Islamic state to escape being drafted to fight in the Gulf war.

Menashe Amir, who heads Israel Radio's Persian language broadcasts, spoke in an interview on Israel Television, but he gave no emigration figures.

Until recently, no Jews have been drafted to the Iranian army, Amir said.

The Tehran government "wanted only Muslims to participate. Today they are apparently trying to draft non-Muslims," he added.

In a report from Vienna, the New York Times said Monday that Jewish emigration from Iran had increased in recent months because of a wave of persecution. The report said about 800 Iranian Jews had reached Israel.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin indicated in a speech last week that Israel shipped weapons to Iran, despite an official embargo, to help win freedom for American hostages held by Iranian-allied groups in Lebanon.

According to the New York Times Islamic committees in Tehran have stepped up "terror against the Jewish community in Iran and many Jews were being detained and tortured."

Quoting representatives of Iranian Jewish immigrants in Vienna, the newspaper said that the Islamic committees seized control of Jewish schools and abolished the teaching of Hebrew, violently tried to force young Jews to Islam, confiscated Jewish property, banished Jews from official positions and routinely arrested, beaten and tortured Jews.

As a result of the clampdown on Jews, the newspaper said, many Iranian Jews have fled Iran over the recent months while thousands were trying to get out of the country.

Some 60 to 70 Iranian Jews, most of them on their way to join relatives in North America, arrive each week in Vienna, the report said.

Bourj Al Barajneh fighting rages without letup despite truce efforts

Amal threatens Palestinian gunners in PSP-controlled Shouf

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese militiamen and Palestinian fighters battled without letup around Beirut's largest refugee camp Tuesday despite Syrian diplomatic efforts to end the conflict.

Police said nine people were killed and 25 wounded in the fighting in which mortars, multi-barrelled rocket launchers, rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns were used.

The new casualties raised to 69 killed and 609 wounded the overall toll in 21 days of fighting between Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia and fighters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The hostilities intensified at daybreak. Shell blasts resounded across the Lebanese capital as the two sides traded mortar barrages around the sprawling Bourj Al Barajneh camp.

Police said the main highway leading to Beirut airport, which runs parallel to the beleaguered shantytown, remained closed to traffic for a third week.

But aviation officials said flight operations were not affected as employees and passengers drove to the facility on the city's southern outskirts through side streets.

An Amal communiqué accused Palestinian gunners positioned in the central Lebanese mountains of shelling Beirut's densely populated Shi'ite suburbs around

southern port cities of Sidon and Tyre.

Mr. Jumblatt and Mr. Berri have held talks with Syrian government leaders in Damascus in recent days seeking to contain the latest round of fighting at Bourj Al Barajneh.

Amal attacked the camps in 1985 to prevent the PLO from restructuring the power base it lost when Israel invaded in 1982.

It contends that a resurgence of Palestinian activity in South Lebanon would provoke Israeli reprisals against that region's predominantly Shi'ite population.

Raya Abdul Malik, a spokeswoman for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which cares for Palestinian refugees, said wireless reports from the besieged Bourj Al Barajneh camp placed the casualty toll among Palestinians since Oct. 30 at 28 killed and 135 wounded.

"The water pipe that feeds the entire camp has been cut from the outside and the population inside has been without water for several days," she said.

Bourj Al Barajneh is home for 50,000 Palestinians, although only 11,609 are registered with UNRWA.

Miss Abdul Malik said UNRWA food or medical supplies have been allowed into the camp in the past three weeks.

Amal reported that its

overnight death toll in the camps war had risen to six.

It also said seven people were wounded and seven cars wrecked on the road leading past the camp to Beirut airport.

A Shi'ite fundamentalist leader, Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, dismissed talk of the PLO returning to Beirut.

Sheikh Fadlallah, described as a spiritual guide to the fundamentalist Hizbollah (Party of God), told the conservative daily Al Anwar: "I imagine that talk of (PLO Chairman Yasser) Arafat's return... to the situation preceding 1982 is more of a political scarecrow than reality."

He said Mr. Arafat did not have the same political security or military assets as he had then.

"I therefore consider that the question is not one of Palestinian expansion outside the camps, which would weaken the Palestinians rather than strengthen them," Sheikh Fadlallah said.

He said he believed the Palestinians wanted to become a political force in order to benefit in any negotiations or developments over the Palestine question.

In South Lebanon, police said heavy clashes erupted overnight between Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters around Rashidiyeh refugee camp near the port of Tyre.

Swedish envoy rejects Rabin's assertion

AMMAN (J.T.) Sweden's Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lomback on Tuesday rejected a statement by Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin that U.N. peacekeeping troops in southern Lebanon were unnecessary and ineffective.

In a statement to the Jordan Times, Ambassador Lomback said the Swedish government considered the United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon (UNTSF) to be a stabilising force in Lebanon. The force was sent to the area following a decision by the United Nations Security Council, which also demanded that Israel withdraw its troops from Lebanon to its side of the international border, the ambassador pointed out.

He said Sweden contributed with other countries to UNTSF upon the request of the U.N. secretary general. The Swedish contingent, he said, will be increased this month to reach 630 and the participation by Sweden in the U.N. force was requested by the Lebanese government.

Mr. Rabin, on a two-day unofficial visit to Sweden, was quoted as saying on Monday that Israeli troops would not withdraw from the war-torn Lebanese border area despite U.N. demands. Mr. Rabin was quoted by the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet that UNTSF was not capable of fighting "terrorists" and a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the border area would leave the region free for commands to resume attacks on Israeli settlements.

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Washington-based Arab envoys condemn U.S.-Iran deal, Syria sanctions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Washington-based Arab envoys have condemned as "provocative acts" the U.S. shipment of arms to Iran and diplomatic sanctions against Syria, the Arab League's local representative said.

Reacting to U.S. disclosures of the arms shipments, the Arab countries aim to determine if American assurances of neutrality in the six-year Iran-Iraq war "can be credibly re-established," said Ambassador Clovis Maksoud, Arab League U.N. ambassador and chief representative in the United States, on Monday.

It is logical that the United States would want to establish channels of communication with Iran... but it isn't this angle which causes concern, it is that it should be done at the expense of delivering arms and allowing Israel to fuel the conflict further at a time when Iraq has responded positively to all intermediary efforts at bringing it to an end," he said.

Mr. Maksoud told the Associated Press this was the

consensus of Washington envoys of 16 of the 22 Arab countries at an hour-long special meeting at the Arab Information Office.

President Ronald Reagan and officials of his administration have said a small quantity of U.S. arms was delivered to Iran the past 18 months in a newly-disclosed policy of seeking dialogue with moderates in the Tehran government.

U.S. officials have not confirmed participation by Israel but in describing Monday's Arab consensus, Mr. Maksoud spoke of an Israeli connection in the arms deal.

"What complicates our concern is the alleged Israeli role in brokering arms sales, and we consider it to be very serious if true," he said.

In the coming days, Mr. Maksoud said foreign ministers in Arab capitals and Arab envoys in Washington will seek assurances of future U.S. neutrality.

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war "without victor or vanquished" and that weapon shipments have now ceased, although deliveries too small to affect outcome of the conflict.

Mr. Maksoud said the envoys felt U.S. sanctions against Syria "although not very important themselves must have been motivated by trying to pay back British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "for a favour" done her Washington visit last weekend. Apparently the favour was allowing U.S. planes to use British bases for bombing Libya last summer.

Mr. Maksoud, a Lebanese, added that ostracising Syria will prove counterproductive for the United States because the accusations of Syria backing terrorism are not true and "because of the pivotal role Syria plays in the region."

The ambassador said that the United States should be "showing that its role is more effective when it is even-handed and not when it is tied to underwriting Israeli objectives and policy."

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Americans question Reagan statements on Iran

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Only one in five Americans believe President Ronald Reagan's explanations have been "essentially true" concerning arms deals with Iran and the American hostages in Lebanon, says a new poll by the Los Angeles Times.

More than 40 per cent of those questioned over the weekend said several of Mr. Reagan's statements have been only "technically true." And a quarter or more of the respondents said his statements have been "essentially false."

Despite these findings, the Los Angeles Times poll said that public approval of Mr. Reagan's work as president overall remained high.

The results were to be published in Tuesday's editions of the Los Angeles Times. The poll results are based on telephone interviews with 1,480 adults across the country on Nov. 15-16, after Mr. Reagan spoke to nation on Nov. 14 on the situation.

Mr. Reagan said in that speech that he had approved a secret effort to establish contacts with elements in the Iranian government, and admitted small amounts of arms had been shipped to Iran as a result. But he denied that the arms shipments were a trade for the release of three Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

Last Friday, the day after his speech, Mr. Reagan said he thought most Americans would approve the administration's limited arms shipments.

Addressing a group of supporters of philanthropic causes, Mr. Reagan said, "now that the veil of secrecy has been lifted, the unfounded rumours laid to rest, I think most Americans will approve of our efforts to better relations between our countries and rejoice that it has resulted in the freeing of some of our fellow citizens."

Respondents to the Los Angeles Times poll were asked to judge whether a series of Mr. Reagan's statements were "essentially truthful," "technically true but in reality are misleading," or "are essentially false."

Asked about Mr. Reagan's declaration that "the United States government did not trade military weapons in exchange for freedom of American hostages," 14 per cent said Mr. Reagan's statement was essentially true. Forty-nine per cent said it was only technically true and 30 per cent said it was essentially false.

Asked about Mr. Reagan's stand that "the United States government stands behind its policy of not negotiating with terrorists," 22 per cent said Mr. Reagan's statement was essentially true. Forty-four per cent said it was only technically true and 29 per cent said it was essentially false.

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Israel confiscates 177,000 dunums of Arab land

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli authorities last month confiscated 177,000 dunums of Arab land in the occupied territories and set up two new settlements in Gaza and Rafah areas, according to a report released by the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

The report said that an Israeli official in charge of organising the building of settlements in the Israeli held Arab region has prepared a document which revealed that 11 Jewish settlements were set up in the Arab territory under the premiership of Shimon Peres and that Jewish settlers in the West Bank increased to 60,000 up from 16,000 between 1984 and 1986.

The building of Jewish settlement on Arab land has never ceased at any time this official said, according to the report.

The ministry's report said that the Jewish Agency and the Settlement Department in Israel have both been cooperating with the Gush Ennaim movement to carry out an integrated plan for settling Jews in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

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Planning Ministry allocates JD 47m for public services

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Planning has allocated JD 47 million for carrying out public services and setting up joint committees for villages around the country within the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan. A ministry spokesman said that the projects entail setting up public gardens, schools, and constructing roads and road shoulders at a cost of JD 20 million out of the total allocation.

The spokesman said that an additional JD 39.7 million have been allocated for productive projects, which include setting up handicraft zones, shopping centres, market places, government department complexes and car parks. A further JD 17 million has been budgeted for the purchase of land for public services projects.

Palestinians seek world help in Haniyah case

AMMAN (R) — A committee of Palestinians exiled by Israel from the occupied West Bank and Gaza has appealed to the international community to stop the intended expulsion of Palestinian journalist Akram Haniyah.

The committee issued two appeals, one addressed to Arab and foreign ambassadors and consuls and the other to the international community at large, asking them to intervene.

The expulsion of Mr. Haniyah, charged with using his newspaper office for meetings to plan "terrorist activities," has been delayed by an Israeli court ruling.

The statements urged "a halt to the official Israeli terrorism of administrative detention and expulsion of our people."

They were signed by several prominent Palestinian exiles, including former mayors Mohammad Milhem, now a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee, and Abdul Jawad Saleh.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lower House committees meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament's legal committee held a meeting on Tuesday during which it discussed a number of laws referred to the committee by the House. The meeting was chaired by House Speaker Akef Al Fayez and attended by Dr. Sami Joudah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs. Later, the House's financial committee also held a meeting during which a number of laws were discussed.

Cloudy, showery weather continues

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is being affected by unpredictable weather conditions as a result of a depression over the Red Sea and accompanied by a warm and humid front, according to Dr. Ali Abanda, director general of the Meteorological Department. He said that for this reason, Jordan will have low and high clouds and showers of rain are expected in different regions. Dr. Abanda said that rain fell on Tuesday morning in Madaba, the Queen Alia International Airport, Tafleh, Ghor Safi and Shobak — all in the central and southern regions of the Kingdom.

Civil aviation institute under discussion

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Jordanian Airline is consulting with the Ministry of Planning and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regarding the establishment of a regional civil aviation training institute in Amman, according to Mr. Jamal Balqaz, director general of the national airline. Mr. Balqaz made his statement after graduating a group of 89 employees who completed a training course at the Jordanian Institute of Public Administration. Mr. Balqaz voiced his airline's appreciation for the efforts of the institute in training the airline's employees.

Jordan to attend social affairs talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development will attend the Arab ministers of social affairs meeting which will be held in Tunis on Dec. 2. A delegation from the ministry, led by Minister of Labour Khaled Al Haj Hassan, will be present at the three-day meeting.

Workshop begins on computerising libraries

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day workshop on the prospects of computerising public libraries in Jordan opened its discussions on Tuesday at the Amman Municipality.

The workshop, which was inaugurated by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, will discuss the possibility of introducing computer systems to public libraries and those in scientific and research centres.

A number of lectures and working papers will be delivered by American experts during the workshop, which has been organised by the Jordan Libraries Association (JLA) in cooperation with the Amman Municipality and the American Cultural Centre.

Following Tuesday's opening session, two working papers were presented: the first on the introduction of computers to the U.S. Congress library and the

second dealt with the impact of technology on U.S. university libraries since 1960. The papers were presented by Dr. Donald Jay and Dr. Richardson respectively who are both representing the American centre in Amman.

In his working paper Dr. Jay outlined the process and facilities of computerising the Congress library and difficulties encountered in the automation of libraries in general.

Dr. Richardson's paper focused on the development of technology as applied to libraries namely, catalogues and cataloguing, circulation, services, reference services, user reactions, staffing, library design and construction.

Recommendations at the conclusion of the workshop are likely to suggest the computerisation of Jordanian libraries in the near future, according to one of the organisers.

Campus to host exhibition on W. German architecture

AMMAN (J.T.) — "The city and German cartoons" will be the theme of an exhibition on West German architecture and building design, scheduled to open on Wednesday at the Faculty of Engineering and Technology at the University of Jordan.

The exhibition, which has been jointly organised by the Goethe Institute, the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan and the Stuttgart-based Institute of Cultural Relations, will display cartoons and caricatures depicting architecture and life in large German cities covering a space from 1887 to 1985, according to the director of the Amman Goethe Institute Adolf Perner.

Mr. Perner said that the exhibition will provide "the Jordanian public with a glimpse of German cartoons on the subject of architecture. The exhibition will also include film shows and a lecture on architecture in Germany. Mr. Perner told the Jordan Times.

The lecture, under the theme "Human settlements in the Federal Republic of Germany," will be delivered by Dr. Fikri Najeeb, a professor at the Architecture Department at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Najeeb is an expert on architecture in Europe and conducted several studies on architecture while he was in England, according to Dr. Numeir Hakal from the Department of Architecture.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday holds talks with Dr. Rifaat Mahjoub (second from left), Speaker of the Egyptian People's Council, in a meeting attended by Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez (to Dr. Mahjoub's left) and members of a delegation accompanying Dr. Mahjoub (Petra photo)

Scholars debate whether nonviolent struggle could work in W. Bank

By Lamis K. Andoni and Fred Donovan

AMMAN — The possibility of formulating a nonviolent strategy as an effective means of resisting the Israeli occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was a major topic discussed at a conference on nonviolent political struggle, which concluded its sessions here on Monday.

The participants at the conference, which was organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), agreed on the principle that there is a dire need to mobilise a nonviolent mass resistance movement in the occupied Arab territories against the Israeli occupation but they disagreed on whether the military option or "armed struggle" was futile or not.

The first group strongly argued that armed struggle as a method to force the Israeli authorities to change their policy vis-a-vis the Palestinians has proved "futile." The group's argument was based on the contention that violence does not solve conflicts but will only lead to more violence.

Those holding this view projected themselves as devout pacifists and argued that the violent actions carried out by the Palestinians in the late sixties and early seventies only led to "the association of Palestinians and the Arabs in general with terrorism."

"As a result people in the West have totally forgotten about the Palestinian plight and the only thing that remained in their memory is the violence which became associated with the Palestinian cause," said Dr. Abdul Azziz Said, a professor at the American University in Washington D.C., who presented himself as a pacifist.

"But we have to remember that it was those activities which brought the attention of the world and the international community to the Palestinian plight," Dr. Mahmoud Ayoub from the Centre for Islamic Studies at the University of Toronto shot back.

Dr. Jean Sharp made a case for the pacifists' argument on the basis that such a strategy would help in "winning some sectors of Israelis as well as shifting the American public opinion and ultimately leading to a change in the U.S. policy towards the Palestinians."

Mr. Johan Galtung, from Norway, agreed with Dr. Sharp and introduced what he called a process for the nonviolent Palestinian struggle. According to Dr. Galtung's scenario, the process should involve mobilising at least one million Palestinians "to walk over to Israel." The peace marchers would then start a peaceful siege of Israel.

Dr. Galtung, an internationally well-known advocate and expert on peaceful means of resisting injustice and repression, elaborated on means to build logistic and material support to ensure the continuation of the siege until it succeeds in forcing the Israelis to alter their position.

In his view the goal of any nonviolent Palestinian strategy should be the creation of a confederation between Israel and the Palestinian state. "The name of the emerging confederation should neither be Palestine nor Israel but the main thing is that it should not be confined to any particular people, race or religion," he suggested. He also said that in such a confederation there should be no place for inequality or the prevalence of racist or discriminatory ideologies.

Arguing on behalf of the group, which emerged as "the realists" during the conference, Dr. Ayoub insisted on an "all options open" approach for the people who are involved in a just struggle, whether in Palestine or elsewhere.

Dr. Ayoub questioned the purpose and the objectives of the conference. After praising the discussions and the organisation of the conference, he asked: "Is the purpose of this conference to direct the people in the Israeli-occupied territories to resort to nonviolent means of struggle only?" Dr. Ayoub said that he would strongly disagree with such goals "since all options should be kept open for them and

all means should be used to achieve their goal."

The discussions, which took place in the final session on Monday, followed the presentation of two papers on the subject by Dr. Saud Dajani, from the Centre for Strategic Studies at Yarmouk University and Dr. Thomas Sterling from the American Enterprise Institute.

But while Dr. Sterling seemed to strongly endorse the view that the emergence of a coherent nonviolent Palestinian movement was inevitable after the Palestinians realise the "futility of armed struggle," Dr. Dajani, who insisted on using the term "civilian resistance" instead of nonviolent movement, discussed the possibility and the need for the mobilisation of peaceful means of resistance without taking a stand for or against other means.

Since Dr. Dajani's paper was not available to the participants or the press, she reviewed the main components of her study in an oral presentation.

According to Dr. Dajani her study did not include a stand for or against violent resistance or "armed struggle" but rather sought to explore the possible nonviolent strategies and tactics that could be deployed against the Israeli occupation in the light of the objective conditions of the Palestinians and the constraints which could hinder the success of these different strategies.

In her opening remarks, Dr. Dajani said that she strongly refused to be challenged into taking a position for or against armed struggle or in that case nonviolent means of resistance, noting that a recent poll in the West Bank and Gaza Strip showed that an overwhelming majority supported armed struggle.

She explained that her study focused solely on the West Bank and excluded the Gaza Strip because the West Bank has almost maintained its same, well-defined socio-economic structure whilst the Gaza Strip has undergone a process of "polarisation" as members of different social classes were forced to join the working class as they could not find jobs in their fields of specialisation.

"Therefore what could apply to the West Bank might not apply to the Gaza Strip in terms of which forms of nonviolent means of resistance should be deployed," she said.

Social considerations

Dr. Dajani said that any serious effort to formulate a single or multiple nonviolent strategy of civil resistance should take into consideration the social context of the West Bank as well many other factors and components. These factors, she said, included the socio-economic structure of the West Bank, the built-in social and cultural constraints to nonviolent struggle, the constraints imposed by the Israeli occupation, the level and means of mobilisation, the nature of and tactics of the opponents, how to set the social basis for the struggle, people's reaction and readiness to endorse the different forms of nonviolent resistance and finally the necessary organisational framework and the question of leadership.

Dr. Dajani noted that the same factors and components should also be considered if the aim was the formulation of an armed struggle strategy.

She also argued that a strategy for civil resistance of the Israeli occupation should incorporate the short-term aim of enhancing the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories and the long-term goal of realising the liberation of the land and the independence of the Palestinians.

Dr. Dajani pointed out that most forms of nonviolent civil resistance, including strikes, boycotts, leaflets and civil disobedience have been practised by the Palestinians in the West Bank "although not within a coherent form or as part of a clearly-defined strategy."

She argued that one of the major factors which has so far prevented the formulation of a coherent resistance could be that the social support for such a strategy has not yet been established.

"No leadership"

Dr. Dajani also said that the absence of a local leadership and coordination between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the many Arab countries championing the Palestinian cause had contributed towards preventing the formulation of a coherent strategy for resistance.

Dr. Dajani, however, pointed out the setting up of the National Guidance Committee as an example when the Palestinians inside the occupied territories succeeded in creating a leadership which coordinated and led resistance efforts against Israel. She said that the committee was later dismantled by the Israelis.

The pro-PLO committee was formed following the Camp David peace accord between Egypt and Israel in 1978 and incorporated supporters of all Palestinian factions and independent personalities in the territories. Efforts to reestablish the committee in recent years have been hampered by both Israeli constraints and divisions within the PLO.

Dr. Dajani finally discussed the concept of supporting the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories as means of nonviolent resistance, pointing out that the Jordanian five-year programme for the development of the West Bank and Gaza Strip "was a possible vehicle" to achieve these objectives.

She said that from the perspective of the people in the West Bank, such programmes or policies would be welcomed if the aim is not aid per se but to realise development in order to achieve a higher level of economic independence of the territories and the people, thus enabling them to remain in their lands and strengthen their national resistance.

She explained that any strategy for civil resistance should incorporate both the goal for development as well as development for resistance.

Dr. Dajani said that the Palestinians under occupation reject the American administration plans to improve conditions in the territories. "Such programmes are aimed at accommodating people to the occupation," she contended. "The American plans are directed at developing individuals, not the community and the Americans are seeking a pacification programme, and not a development programme," she added.

Dr. Mahdi Abdul Hadi, a well-known lawyer from Jerusalem and an expert on Palestinian and Israeli affairs, was the main discussant of Dr. Dajani's paper. Before discussing the paper, Dr. Abdul Hadi expressed his disagreement with the tendency to always refer to the West Bank and Gaza when addressing the Palestinian resistance movement and efforts.

"All Palestine is occupied and if you want to talk about liberation, the talk should be about all Palestine," he said.

Elaborating on tactics and means used by the Palestinians to express nonviolent protests, he pointed out that many Palestinians under occupation wear a gold or silver maps of Palestine on pendants as an expression of their rejection of the Israeli occupation and denial of the Palestinian identity.

Commenting on the five-year development programme, Dr. Abdul Hadi pointed out that the Palestinians under occupation were the first to call for such a programme in 1978 but he added that the Palestinians want to be "partners and not employees."

The discussion then went on to debate Jordanian-Palestinian relations for a short while but was brought back to the original subject. ATF Secretary General Saad Eddin Ibrahim expressed the view that all the popular resistance movement in the occupied territories, in all its forms "have been weak."

One explanation for the weakness of the resistance could be that a high percentage of the people in the territories belong to the middle class "which usually does not actively engage in the resistance movement."

Prime minister, Egyptian speaker review Arab issues and bilateral relations

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday conferred in his office with Dr. Rifaat Al Mahjoub, speaker of the Egyptian People's Council and the accompanying delegation to review a number of Arab issues and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez and Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ehab Wahbeh.

Also Tuesday Dr. Mahjoub visited the Sahab Industrial City where he was briefed by Dr. Fayez Suheimat on the projects and the programmes which the Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation is implementing in the Kingdom, including the development of the Sahab industrial city.

Dr. Suheimat also outlined the exemptions and the incentives offered to investors. Dr. Mahjoub toured the city in the company of Dr. Suheimat and other officials, as well as the Egyptian delegation and the Egyptian ambassador.

Dr. Mahjoub was guest of

honour on Monday night at a banquet hosted by Mr. Fayez, who made a speech praising the strong relations between Egypt and Jordan. Dr. Mahjoub, addressing the banquet, said he was grateful for the hospitality accorded to him and his delegation and he lauded the strong ties between the two countries. Several cabinet members and other officials were present at the banquet.

Visit to university

On Tuesday Dr. Mahjoub visited the University of Jordan

and was received by its president Abdul Salam Al Majali who briefed the visitor on the education programmes and the future projects for the university.

Dr. Majali said that over the past 24 years, the university had a total budget of JD 120 million but was able to execute an ambitious programme and carry out expansion and development projects. Dr. Majali later presented Dr. Mahjoub with a token gift.

Dr. Mahjoub, who arrived in Amman on Sunday for a five-day visit, was received by His Majesty King Hussein on Monday. Dr. Mahjoub conveyed a verbal message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to the King.

Dr. Mahjoub's visit to Jordan is within the framework of a Jordanian-Egyptian coordination and cooperation in various fields and consultations aimed at strengthening the joint position on various issues.

Delegation returns from talks on childhood

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation has returned to Amman after taking part in a conference on childhood and children's development held in Tunis under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

A member of the delegation said in a statement that the conference prepared the ground for new principles and policies which could promote the care of children in the Arab World.

Mrs. Riad Al Khatib said that the conference's final statement urged Arab states to introduce measures designed to improve the condition of children and to execute a more balanced policy benefiting all sectors of the population. The statement also called on Arab countries to introduce measures which would ensure food security and the fair distribution of food and health services to all sectors of the Arab population, Mrs. Khatib continued.

She said that the conference called on Arab states to step up efforts for eradicating illiteracy, to promote human resources and to improve public services and recreational programmes for children.

Dr. Dajani said that the Palestinians under occupation reject the American administration plans to improve conditions in the territories. "Such programmes are aimed at accommodating people to the occupation," she contended. "The American plans are directed at developing individuals, not the community and the Americans are seeking a pacification programme, and not a development programme," she added.

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One explanation for the weakness of the resistance could be that a high percentage of the people in the territories belong to the middle class "which usually does not actively engage in the resistance movement."

Dr. Dajani said that any serious effort to formulate a single or multiple nonviolent strategy of civil resistance should take into consideration the social context of the West Bank as well many other factors and components. These factors, she said, included the socio-economic structure of the West Bank, the built-in social and cultural constraints to nonviolent struggle, the constraints imposed by the Israeli occupation, the level and means of mobilisation, the nature of and tactics of the opponents, how to set the social basis for the struggle, people's reaction and readiness to endorse the different forms of nonviolent resistance and finally the necessary organisational framework and the question of leadership.

Dr. Dajani noted that the same factors and components should also be considered if the aim was the formulation of an armed struggle strategy.

Jordan will continue to support Iraq, Khatib tells press team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib said Tuesday that Jordan will continue its support and backing for Iraq in its war to defend Arab land. Speaking at a meeting with a visiting Iraqi press delegation, the minister said that Jordan is totally committed to its pan-Arab causes and will defend Arab land in general and Iraqi territory in particular, because Iraq represents Jordan's strategic depth and backs Jordan's efforts in confronting challenges and hostile forces.

The minister said that the continuation of the Gulf war poses a threat to the Middle East's stability and security and opens the way for foreign intervention. The visiting delegation groups members of the Iraqi Journalists Association who have held a series of meetings with officials during their visit to Jordan. They have also been discussing means of promoting relations between the Iraqi and Jordanian journalist associations.

Dr. Sun'aa said that farmers are encouraged to purchase their improved seeds and machinery from the Ministry of Agriculture and its departments and from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation.

The board discussed the ACC's financial situation and stressed the need to collect due loan repayments in accordance with a new system which allows the rescheduling of the payment of debts and interest, Dr. Sun'aa added. He said that during this year the ACC has collected JD 4,055 million out of JD 6 million in loans given to farmers and expects to recover the remainder by the end of this year.

Dr. Sun'aa made the announcement during an ACC board meeting and said that with the new loans, the ACC will have granted JD 5,027 million to local farmers to carry out 1,773 agricultural projects since the beginning of 1986.

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King and Spadolini review Mideast events

(Continued from page 1) political and diplomatic advisors to Mr. Spadolini.

Later, Gen. Sharif Zaid received Mr. Spadolini at the Army General Headquarters. The Jordan Times has learnt that the Italian army's chief of staff, Major General Riccardo Bisogniero, is arriving in Amman today, hours after Mr. Spadolini is scheduled to leave Jordan. Sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Gen. Bisogniero was the highest ranking military official in Italy.

On Tuesday, the Italian defence minister, a 61-year-old member of the Italian Republican Party, also met with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Mr. Masri briefed him on Jordan's efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the area and the Kingdom's role in strengthening the socio-economic conditions and the steadfastness of the people living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Masri expressed hope that international efforts would continue towards finding an end to the Iran-Iraq war. "The shipments of arms to Iran will only

prolong the duration of the war and could in turn affect the security and stability of the Gulf countries," Mr. Masri was quoted by Petra as telling Mr. Spadolini.

The foreign minister told the Italian guest that Jordan condemned all forms of terrorism regardless of its source.

During his four-day visit to Riyadh, Mr. Spadolini discussed current Mideast developments, including the Iran-Iraq war, with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Saudi Minister of Defence and Aviation Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Azziz.

Mr. Spadolini also met with Mr. Carter and a joint appearance from Atlanta on the NBC-TV network's "Today" programme.

Mr. Shultz, meanwhile, continued to voice concern about the secret, White House-controlled operation that sought to establish contact with Iran and win the freedom of American hostages.

He told questioners following a speech in Chicago Monday night that the fewer people in the administration who knew about the operation "the more secret it's going to be but also the less you're able to take advantage of the checks, the balances and the expertise and so on that exist."

Mr. Shultz acknowledged, as he had done earlier, that "there's a lot that transpired that I don't know about."

However, he said it was important to continue to probe to be ready for possible changes in Iran. He said the public debate had reinforced the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Reagan that it was a mistake for governments to "get in the business of trading something of genuine importance for hostages."

Reagan's arms authorisation is still in effect

(Continued from page 1) information on arms sales. In my opinion, we should continue to follow this policy."

Committee parliamentarians said they were frustrated at Mr. Shamir's refusal to inform them of any Israeli involvement in the arms deals.

Mr. Shamir last week denied that Israel supplied arms to Iran, but Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin appeared to confirm the reports.

Israeli officials have acknowledged that Israel supplied military spare parts to Iran in 1982 but they said the shipments have stopped.

Former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford said Tuesday that aides to President Reagan deserved "some condemnation" for secret dealings with Iran that, they said, amounted to paying ransom for Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

"The fact is that every terrorist in the world who reads a newspaper or listens to the radio knows that they've taken American hostages. We've paid them to get the hostages back. So this is a very serious mistake in how to handle a kidnapping or a hostage-taking," said Mr. Carter, whose presidency ended as American hostages were released from Iran in 1981 after 444 days in captivity.

Mr. Ford said that, while he endorsed efforts to resume relations with Iran, he "vigorously

opposed" any arms sale because it undercut U.S. attempts to aid Arab Nations and because it harmed "our efforts to work with our friends in Europe on the problems of terrorism."

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Inevitable or wise?

IT'S over three weeks since the British government took the decision to break off diplomatic relations with Syria. Many momentous events have taken place since then, either as a result of that episode or directly related to it. But the question is still valid whether that dramatic step by Britain was inevitable or wise.

On many occasions since the end of the war and the emergence of newly independent states in Africa and Asia British governments and British newspapers have deplored what they have seen as the tendency of the governments of these states to be much too quick on the draw, breaking off diplomatic relations as a spectacular gesture of disapproval of something that has been done by the other government involved. In his book *Diplomatic Channels* Humphrey Trevelyan, who, as ambassador in Cairo at the time of the Suez crisis had good cause to know what it was like to be at the receiving end of a rupture, had something to say about what he called "this growing habit which reflects a false doctrine." He added: "The sensible British practice is to establish diplomatic relations with any government which has control of a country and looks like keeping it, whether we like the government or not. To be in relations with a government should not mean that you approve of it, but only that you have interests in the country which you want to protect and therefore have to deal with the people who are governing it."

In this instance there were alternative courses open to the British government. After what came out of Hindawi's trial the Syrian ambassador obviously had to go, together with those members of his staff who had been named in the proceedings. But there was a good case for keeping the embassies open with at least consular and commercial representatives in both capitals, since in some form or other these contacts are going to have to be maintained. It is somewhat ironic that the same government which has been fighting a rear-guard action over mandatory sanctions against South Africa, on the grounds that they won't work and that more is to be gained by keeping up contacts, talking and persuading than by resorting to moral absolutes, should now have rushed to occupy a precisely similar and irrevocable position.

Ironically, too, that it should have done so without, apparently, first consulting its European partners. It was hardly surprising that when Britain's Sir Geoffrey Howe gave his fellow foreign ministers in Luxembourg a list of the measures he wanted them to take against Syria the response "fell short of what we should have wanted." Nobody likes being bounced into quick decisions, and so support for the British line has been predictably qualified. Passing resolutions of intent is one thing; squaring them with national interests and putting them into effect is something quite different.

Twenty-one years ago, after Ian Smith had, on Nov. 11, 1965, declared Rhodesia's UDI, the Organisation of African Unity gave the Wilson government an ultimatum — bring the Smith rebellion to an end by Dec. 15, or we break off diplomatic relations. On Dec. 16, the rebellion being very far from crushed, the United Arab Republic (that is, Syria as well as Egypt) broke off relations with Britain. A few other countries followed suit, but most hesitated. Not much political or economic damage was done to anyone, but it took time to pick up the pieces.

This being a moment when we are all looking back 30 years at Suez and, it is to be hoped, learning lessons from that fiasco, it ought to be obvious that before taking drastic action a government should be sure of its allies and quite certain in its own mind of the likely consequences of that action. The Duke of Wellington said that any general could get a division into Hyde Park but not every general could get it out again. Mrs. Thatcher has got her men into the park. Has she begun to consider how long they are to stay there, what good they will do there, or how and when they are to be withdrawn? — abridged from an editorial in the London-based magazine *Middle East International*.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Constructive inter-faith dialogue

PRINCE Hassan opened a Christian-Muslim dialogue in Geneva Monday by pointing to the fact that the world population is now at a crossroads, heading towards greater prosperity or a total annihilation. This, he said, is bound to be brought about because of the enormous advancement in science and technology in industrialised nations and the vast development witnessed in every field. To confront the situation, Prince Hassan underlined the importance of continued dialogues between various faiths which preach monotheism. Such dialogues are bound to result in solutions that can lead the people of the world to safety. The third dialogue of its kind in Geneva can, as Prince Hassan pointed out, add one more constructive link to the continued endeavours by the leaders of the two faiths to save humanity from sufferings and from disaster and looming dangers. Prince Hassan also referred to Islam as embodying the spiritual and temporal authorities that rule man's life, and one that is an integrated system which can provide a safe course of life for many societies. Islam, he said, embodies the two facts in one reality and is a safe haven, providing peace for all people of the world.

Al Dustour: Another climb towards summit

ARAB League Secretary General Chadli Klibi is due here Wednesday for talks designed to pave the way for holding an Arab summit conference and for ending differences among Arab governments. This mission which has been entrusted to Mr. Klibi by the Arab League Council which held a session last month at the foreign ministers level, is of course a welcome development; and Jordan will definitely give it all the support it can to make it achieve success. Jordan has for long been seeking solidarity among Arab countries and trying hard to overcome obstacles that impede a gathering of Arab leaders at the highest level. The Klibi mission comes at a crucial stage in political developments in the Arab area, and is quite essential at this particular moment to rally the Arabs who have been plagued by disunity and weakness.

Sawt Al Shaab: For peace in Mideast

IN an interview with a British television station, King Hussein spoke on the need for holding an international conference to help establish a just peace in the Middle East region. The King reiterated the call because he is totally convinced that partial solutions are futile and cannot achieve security and stability because they cannot tackle all issues and the core of the Middle East conflict. Partial solutions have ended up in total failure because they failed to restore the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, and only helped to complicate matters further. These solutions have caused the United States to set up new alliances which also in turn disrupted the real peace process. For this reason, the King said that the Arab countries are totally committed to an international peace conference in which all parties to the conflict can be represented and which can tackle the whole issue under the auspices of the United Nations' Security Council.

Getting burned in foreign exchange roulette

By Riad Khouri

ADJUSTMENT of the world's financial system to rapid developments continues to provide a great source of interest to the layman and academic alike, as well as to businessmen and administrators. But such fascination is tinged with fear of what can go wrong, and the collapse of a bank or a shakeup in a financial system scares people as much as a heart attack. Of course, pains in one's chest usually turn out to be nothing more than indigestion, though it is sometimes no use telling this to the panic-stricken sufferer.

For every successful position taken in a volatile market, somebody else makes a loss. By definition, an act of purchase implies one of sale, and if you made a killing by selling Lebanese pounds at the rate of 19 to the dollar a year ago, another person got his fingers burnt by buying them from you. Unfortunately it's the little man and the non professional who usually lose out in such situations. So unless you're prepared to spend a good deal of your time following the financial markets, my advice to the average person is not to fool around with foreign exchange. If you must, buy some Swiss francs, dollars or other hard currencies, but having done so it is probably safer to sit on them.

Foreign exchange speculation is more dangerous than roulette. With the latter, you can always be sure of losing in the long run, but the former offers the tempting possibility of gain, and for the ordinary person this is usually a cruel illusion.

Speculators make their livings out of this sort of situation, but every once in a while even the professional gambler in international money gets his fingers burnt. Needless to say, currency gyrations usually hurt the little man and do nothing for merchants both of whom prefer stable or slowly adjusting exchange rates in order to help them plan their business and investment activities.

The Beirut housewife deciding whether to put her savings into dollars and the merchant in Amman who is thinking about placing another order for American computers find their life disrupted by sharp rises or falls in the U.S. currency. Neither of these individuals

can afford the expensive professional advice which might allow them to trade or invest more profitably.

It is usually the big international investment banks who benefit from currency instability. With the end of the world system of fixed exchange rates in 1973, instability, even volatility, has been the rule in international money markets. And over the past five years or so fluctuations have multiplied as governments try to check inflation by bringing the quantity of money under control, leaving the "price" of money (interest rates) more or less free to move up or down, sometimes sharply. With fewer exchange controls, international interest rate differentials are rapidly magnified into exchange rate shifts by large movements of capital seeking higher returns. Billion of dollars in foreign exchange are traded internationally daily, dwarfing the impact of slowly changing trade patterns on exchange rates.

A decade ago, a movement of 4 per cent in the dollar/sterling rate in a few days or a change in German interest rates of three percentage points over a few weeks would have caused a panic. Today, such shifts have become fairly common.

Banks and related financial institutions run this market for foreign exchange around the world. Thanks to modern communications, their branches are able to trade practically 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They can buy or sell dollars or borrow or lend sterling for their clients in a highly sophisticated manner which, if not always making a profit for the customer, can at least prevent losses. But the fees, commissions, etc. charged by these institutions for such services are enormous.

Back in the innocent 1960's when foreign exchange rates were stable, the timing and other aspects of an international investment or financial transaction were simple; today, the situation is so unstable and complex that the average big firm or investor has to seek expensive professional advice from the large international institutions. Of course, the little man can't afford this sort of thing;

the best advice to such a trader or investor is: don't speculate unless you plan to make it a full-time occupation. If you can afford it, leave your money in the hands of professionals you can trust; if you can't don't pretend to be a professional yourself.

A careless manufacturer or a mediocre merchant may bring trouble on himself and his firm but unprofessional bankers are a threat to the economic system. And laws and customs are not enough to keep a banking system running smoothly, free from devious or irresponsible behaviour. Stupidity and ignorance can't be legislated out of existence. After all, banking is a service and services are no better than the people who provide them.

Here in the Middle East, the days of amateur family-run banks are over and the professional is taking over in regional financial institutions. Established in 1983, the Institute of Money and Banking at the American University of Beirut (AUB) has as its aim the raising of professional standards in the Middle East banking sector by acting as a financial think tank for Lebanon and the region.

Samir Makdisi, director of the Institute and professor of economics at AUB feels this is a pioneering step badly needed in the Middle East. Asked how the institute was helping local banks to cope with Lebanon's financial crisis, Makdisi said: "We've been sponsoring several seminars dealing with major problems facing the country's economy and banks. These brought together prominent bankers, central bankers and university professors to explore issues such as non-performing debt and the related problem of bank mergers in the academic atmosphere which stimulates the free exchange of ideas and opinions."

Of course nobody, especially Samir Makdisi, is under the illusion that discussions at AUB will solve economic problems, but a healthy step in the right direction is being taken by the institute. Lebanon's road to financial recovery is going to be long, but the country's and the Middle East's economic salvation will never come without such a new, professional approach to current problems.

Taiwan looks to future without martial law

Martial law in Taiwan has helped the Nationalists to keep their grip on power for 40 years. Now, government by troops is no more, but it will take time for the 20 million citizens to appreciate their rights, reports Bob King

TAIPEI — An old man remembers going down to the harbour in 1945 with hundreds of his fellow-Taiwanese to welcome the Chinese who along with Japan and returned Taiwan to Chinese rule. The excitement turned to dismay as the troops disembarked. Far from the cultured beings they had expected, the ships contained the dregs of Chiang Kai-shek's forces on mainland China: soldiers who could not be counted on to fight when attacked, officials whose reliability was questionable.

"We were shocked when we saw them," the old man said. "Their uniforms were ragged, their manners were terrible. They looked like country bumpkins. A lot of them acted like they had never seen a bicycle before."

Thus began Taiwan's association with the Chinese from the mainland and things were to get a lot worse before they got better. In October, when the Nationalist government lifted martial law after nearly 40 years, the Chinese from the mainland were compared unfavourably with their earlier Japanese conquerors by the Taiwanese. The Japanese had built transport networks, brought in industry, and introduced more universal, if basic, education. Their strict laws ensured public order and a law-abiding spirit among the population.

Despite heavy damage to the island's industry and infrastructure from Allied bombing during the war, Taiwan's industry and standard of living in 1945 ranked far ahead of that in China.

The relative wealth created friction between the new occupation forces and the Taiwanese. Although some tales undoubtedly are apocryphal, people have related how soldiers invaded classrooms and robbed students; while others insist that some officials ruled Taiwan like a private fiefdom, stripping it of its wealth and goods to sell on the mainland black market.

The abuses culminated in what are known as the 2-28 incidents; when a planned delivery of a petition of grievances to officials in 1947 turned into a bloodbath. Survivors recall seeing the dead stacked up at the railway station and others tell of people killed or maimed at random by maddened troops.

When Chiang Kai-shek himself arrived in 1949 with some of his more reliable supporters, things began to improve. The Nationalists set about trying to popularise their government in

the island. They tried to win the support of the Chinese-American author and journalist in the US.

Censors still regularly black over the simplified Chinese characters now used on the mainland whenever they appear in foreign publications circulating in Taiwan, and reporters and editors at major publications know enough to censor themselves on certain sensitive issues.

It will take Taiwan's citizens some time to appreciate what has just been dropped in their laps. People do not easily abandon the cage they have occupied for many years simply because the door is opened.

Much will also depend on the form of new legislation the government is drafting to replace certain points of martial law — and the spirit in which that legislation is implemented — *Financial Times feature.*

Leonard Spector of the

The Suez fiasco — 30 years on

By Donald Neff

The writer is a Washington correspondent for *Middle East International*, London, author of *Warriors at Suez: Eisenhower takes America into the Middle East*. The Linden Press, Simon & Schuster, New York 1981.

THIRTY years on, the disastrous Anglo-French-Israeli collusion to destroy Egypt's Gamal Abdul Nasser appears no less bizarre or more edifying. Quite the reverse. The awesome spectacle of the mighty Anglo-French armada lying off Port Said at first light on Nov. 6, 1956 seems more grotesque with the passage of time. There the giant floating war machines rolled in recoil to their own guns as the shoreline was systematically bombarded and planes emptied their bombs and rockets on defenceless Egyptian civilians.

After 45 minutes of this "softening up," the troops began landing, 13,500 British and 8,500 French, joining Anglo-French paratroopers who had dramatically jumped in earlier. Across the Suez Canal were about 45,000 Israeli troops who in less than a week had blitzkrieged their way over the width of the Sinai Peninsula, scattering surprised and bewildered Egyptian troops before them. In Cairo was president Nasser, not yet 40, seemingly helpless against such overwhelming power, but not, significantly, friendless.

All activity was the culmination of the secret Sevres agreement of Oct. 23, 1956 between Britain, France and Israel to attack Egypt. Each wanted to get rid of Nasser for its own reasons, but none of them could find the proper justification. Nasser's earlier nationalisation of the Suez Canal, that symbol of empire and Western dominance, was in fact perfectly legal. And so the collusion evolved: Israel would attack, claiming terrorist provocation, and then Britain and France would issue a high-sounding ultimatum demanding that the fighting stop. When that failed, the Western powers would invade Egypt and by some miracle Nasser was supposed to disappear.

On its face, much less its substance, it was a stupid plot, transparent and unbelievable, evidence more of psychiatric disturbance than demonic deviousness. But worse for the European powers, once Israel achieved its territorial goal of capturing the Sinai, it stopped fighting and accepted a ceasefire on Nov. 5, thereby totally undermining the putative justification for Anglo-French intervention. By then, however, matters had progressed so far that Anthony Eden and Guy Mollet cooked up another excuse even more simple-minded — their troops would land to assure Israel's withdrawal — and went

ahead with the invasion. Abhorrence at such flagrant aggression erupted around the world, and particularly in Washington, which had been kept in the dark by its allies. Less than 18 hours after it began, Britain and France bowed to outraged international pressure to observe a ceasefire before the landings were completed. Some withdrawals even started while other troops were still landing. As General Sir Hugh Stockwell, the British taskforce commander, caustically cabled London: "We've now achieved the impossible. We're going both ways at once." The remark was as good a summary as any of the foolishness and futility that characterised the dismal affair.

The lessons of Suez are not comforting. Foremost there was the question of how democracies could act in such egregious violation of the ideals they hold dear. Lord Louis Mountbatten, First Sea Lord at the time and a strong opponent of invasion, reflected on this aspect of the

affair shortly before his death more than two decades later. "It was astonishing to me to see what one really persistent man could do if he was prime minister. (Eden) never let parliament know what the cabinet knew... the result was that Anthony Eden was able to go through with one of the most disastrous operations ever, entirely on his own. And we think that we have a secure democracy that can prevent that from happening."

By flouting international law, the colluders obscured the differences between communism and democracy in the eyes of many nations, and needlessly offered the Soviet Union an opening to brutally crush the 1956 rebellion in Hungary with a minimum of world revulsion. Some would still argue that Moscow would not have acted so bloodthirstily against the Hungarian rebels had not the world's attention been diverted by Suez. As Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said at the time: "It is nothing less than a tragedy that at this very time, when we are at the point of swimming an immense and long-hoped-for victory over Soviet colonialism in Eastern Europe, we should be forced to choose between

following in the footsteps of Anglo-French colonialism in Asia and Africa or splitting our course away from their course." The Eisenhower administration, of course, did not split from its European allies. But the Suez affair left lingering bad feelings on both sides of the Atlantic for many years, a level of distrust unworthy of the great shared traditions of the democracies.

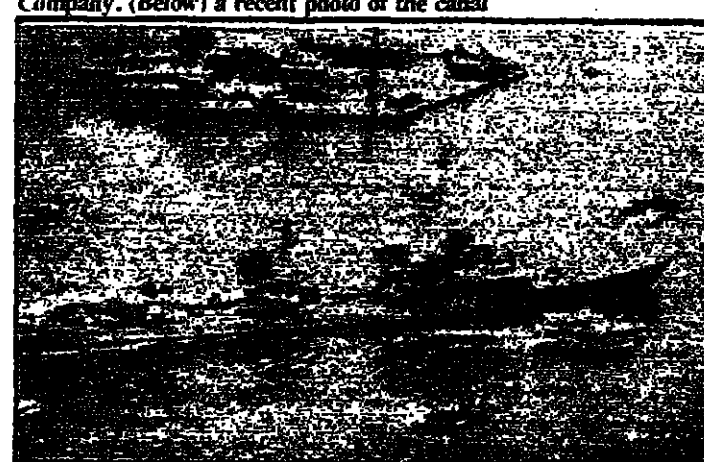
The colluders themselves, except for Israel's David Ben Gurion, paid for their cynical cabal with their political careers. Eden, the successor of Churchill, the conscience of anti-Nasserism, the most upright of the British establishment, was out by the end of the year, a disgraced and pathetic figure — Mollet lasted only five months longer. Their countries paid similar heavy prices. The condominium that Britain and France had exercised over the Middle East since World War I was shattered. Anglo-French influence, and respect, plummeted and the days of colonialism in the region entered history's twilight.

Ben Gurion tried to snatch some gains from the wreckage by holding onto parts of the Sinai. But President Eisenhower would have none of it. When Ben Gurion, rallied Israel's American supporters, Eisenhower counter-attacked by going on national TV to state: "Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its own withdrawal? ... If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the organisation and our best hope of establishing world order." Privately, Eisenhower also threatened to take tough economic actions against Israel. Less than three weeks later, Israeli troops were out of the Sinai, the last time any American president tried and succeeded in getting Israel to make a unilateral withdrawal from occupied territory.

The only winner was, ironically, the intended victim, Nasser. While the ultimate aim of the collusion was to get rid of him — Anthony Nutting, who resigned from the British government over the affair, remembers hearing Eden saying he wanted Nasser "murdered" — fate turned out to be far more capricious. By standing up to the vast power of the colluders Nasser became a great hero in the Arab and Third Worlds, and that helped make him the most popular Egyptian and Arab leader in modern times. That lesson is perhaps the most intriguing of all for those who would manipulate history — Middle East International, London.



(Above) Nasser announces the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company. (Below) a recent photo of the canal



Concern grows that more countries acquired nuclear arms

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON — Israel's arrest of a nuclear technician who leaked evidence that the Jewish state had a huge nuclear arsenal has stocked concern that atomic weapons are spreading and eroding world stability.

The London Sunday Times, quoting technician Mordechai Vanunu, reported that Israel had built between 100 and 200 thermonuclear bombs and could deliver them with Jericho-2 surface-to-surface missiles.

Vanunu disappeared in September after talking to the Sunday Times and the Israeli government said last week he was in Israel and would stand trial on secrets charges.

Leonard Spector of the

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who produces a yearly study of nuclear proliferation, said he had studied weapons designs Vanunu had provided to the paper and the article seemed accurate.

He and other experts say the Israeli affair and developments in Pakistan and India show the risk of nuclear proliferation has grown significantly in 1986. There is also concern that South Africa could be developing nuclear arms.

All four are listed as "suspected nuclear weapons nations" by Washington's Private Nuclear Control Institute.

"The situation is getting increasingly grave," Spector said. "In terms of U.S. leverage to stop it (proliferation), what we are seeing is a nose-dive."

The United States and Soviet

Union are bargaining in Geneva for major cuts in their nuclear arms amid concern that the arsenals of smaller nuclear powers could cause complications.

The superpowers traditionally have ignored the smaller nations' capabilities in their arms control negotiations, but the nuclear arsenals of France and Britain have forced them to think again.

China's arsenal is growing slowly but analysts say it is increasing the accuracy of its nuclear missiles, causing Moscow some concern.

A breakthrough in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva might draw the three smaller atomic powers into a regime of nuclear arms cuts, Reagan arms control officials say.

But many analysts are less

confident that progress in Geneva would have much impact on Pakistan, India, Israel or South Africa.

South Africa denies it has a nuclear bomb, but some U.S. intelligence analysts think Pretoria may have tested one.

Pakistan denies it has built any atomic bombs.

But Spector said Pakistan had over the past year made great strides toward creating a nuclear stockpile, perfecting technologies to enrich uranium for bomb-grade radioactive materials.

India, which has fought three wars with Pakistan, exploded what it termed a peaceful nuclear device in 1974.

New Delhi denies it has a nuclear arsenal, but the Nuclear Control Institute has concluded

India is building nuclear bombs or at least nuclear weapons components.

A recent U.S. Library of Congress study estimated India may be able to build 60 atomic bombs annually within five years.

But Spector said nuclear weapons developments in Israel posed an even greater danger.

U.S. intelligence agencies long had believed Israel had a nuclear arsenal but the Sunday Times report estimated the size of that arsenal was much larger than previously suspected.

Spector said a large Israeli atomic arsenal greatly increased the risk that a clash between U.S. ally Israel and Soviet-backed Syria could escalate into a nuclear war embroiling the superpowers.

Syria had accurate, long-range

surface-to-surface non-nuclear missiles and there was "evidence" it had been stockpiling chemical weapons, Spector said.

He said a U.S. desire to stay on good terms with Israel and Pakistan and to maintain the ability to discourage proliferation were factors in the report.

Under the 1958 nonproliferation treaty, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain agreed to limit arms reductions and to prevent nuclear weapons technology from developing nations. China and France have not signed.

Over 120 non-nuclear states have signed the treaty, but among those refusing to ratify the treaty are India, Pakistan, Israel and South Africa.

Inter-faith dialogue key to well-being of future generations

The following is the full text of the opening address, by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, to the third Meeting of Muslim-Christian Dialogue that opened in Geneva on Monday.

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is particularly gratifying for me to address this meeting, not only because of the importance of the inter-faith dialogue in which we are engaged, but also because of the relevance of the central theme of our discussions to the challenge of contemporary society.

The notion of authority is central to practically every social structure, ranging from family to community to state. The problem of governance at every level of human society calls for an articulate and vigorous approach, but in today's technological and increasingly complex global environment, it has become particularly acute and urgent.

In order to make human society more tolerant and the human condition more tolerable for future generations, it is incumbent upon us to move away from a "democracy of slogans" to a "democracy of management of issues". The decisive role that constructive inter-faith dialogues can play in facing this challenge can hardly be over-emphasised. The task we have set ourselves to is to reaffirm and strengthen the legitimacy and the intrinsic value of such dialogues.

Throughout human history, faith and religious beliefs, whatever their origin or inspiration, have been the sustaining force behind mankind's survival and welfare. They have served as the foundation of social structure and as a code of conduct at individual and community levels. For the majority of the world population, monotheism, whether preached by Christianity, Islam or Judaism, has been the rallying point. Independent of the differences of colour, race or language and beyond the constraints of geography and history, our faith in one God, the complexity of the universe of

The challenge comes from the inescapable fact that humankind today stands at crossroads and, with the vast modern technological advancement, its choice of the direction it will take can lead it either to unprecedented prosperity for all or the fatal annihilation of all.

which, we are a small part, and the mystery of the life hereafter, have served as the common links which bind us together.

It is not my intention here to go into details regarding the points of convergence and divergence between the different faiths. To emphasise how close Muslims and Christians are in their religious beliefs or indeed, how intimately linked are the *Ahl Al Kitab*, the People of the Book, would be to tax your patience with clichés. I would rather draw attention to the

common challenges we face and then share with you my thoughts regarding the concept of authority in Islam.

The challenge comes from the inescapable fact that humankind today stands at crossroads and, with the vast modern technological advancement, its choice of the direction it will take can lead it either to unprecedented prosperity for all or the fatal annihilation of all. The erosion of traditional values, the polarisation of the haves and the have-nots, the crisis of the family and the State, are some of the factors behind the modern man's dilemma. In their desperate search for identity, some are turning to blind fundamentalism. Others are becoming victims of indifference or cynicism. At the same time, advancement of empirical knowledge is posing a challenge to traditional beliefs which, in turn, are a challenge to faith based on divine inspiration.

Islam encompasses all dimensions of human life: individual and social, moral and ideological, economic and political, legal and cultural, national and international. Interestingly, it is this all-embracing character of Islamic faith which, in recent history, led Muslim societies to reexamine their role and played a decisive part in their struggle against Western colonialism. The on-going confrontation within Muslim countries between secularism and westernisation on the one hand and Islam on the other, vindicates the persistence of Muslim faith as a socio-political force.

The notion of authority is based on the power to require obedience. In common parlance, the term "authority" evokes an image of power; thus we speak of authority of a sovereign over his subjects, of a general over his soldiers or, indeed, of a father over his children.

In Islam, God is accepted as the ultimate and the only source of authority. At the heart of Muslim faith is the experience of awe before the one, all-powerful, omnipresent God. He controls man's destiny, and the Muslim regards himself as God's instrument in what he thinks and does. The very word, Islam, stands for submission or surrender to God and derives itself from the word *salam* meaning peace. For the individual, it means subduing the human ego to a constant awareness of God in daily life. For the society, it means acceptance of God as the sole sovereign and law-giver. The Quran says:

"He hath commanded that you obey none but Him: that is the right path" (XII:40) and "Verily, His is the creation and His is the law" (VII:54).

In practice, the sovereignty of God as the source of law and legality, leaves to man, His trustee or vice-governor on earth, the prerogative of actual application, development and exercise of His commands. Thus, man is simultaneously ruler and ruled. In the Christian world, a clear distinction is made between the State and the Church. Its political thought is based on sovereignty belonging to the "people" and, as



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such, being absolute and indivisible. In Islam, God is the sovereign law-giver and his trustees compose the *Umma* (nation) and are empowered to make complementary laws, but their validity depends upon their compliance with the *Shari'a* (Islamic Law). *Shari'a* stands for a comprehensive description of the behaviour expected of every Muslim. The term literally means "the path to the water source" - in other words, the source of life. In religious terms, it means "the road to righteous life leading to God." In its comprehensiveness, it includes law, moral principles and the code of personal and social behaviour to which Muslims are enjoined to subscribe. The *Umma*, in this context, enjoys a derivative rule-making power and not an absolute law-creating prerogative.

Authority comes from law which, in turn, has the Quran as its primary source. Next to the Quran is the *Sunna* which means the acts and sayings of the Prophet. When situations arise with the evolution of time and circumstances, as in modern times, where the Quran or *Sunna* do not directly cover them, men are allowed to reason by analogy, thereby providing the new problem with a sound base. This judgement by analogy is the *Ijtihad*, traditionally held to be the third source of Muslim law.

The fourth source is the *Ijma'*, the consensus of the Community. The absolute and universally accepted *Ijma'* is that of the companions of the Prophet, but most schools accept as *Ijma'* the consensus of the doctors of law of a given period, provided that their decision is based on the Quran or the Hadith and does not contradict any passage of the scriptures. There are also secondary sources which can help to extend the scope of the argument by analogy or complement the consensus of the

Community. These are the customary law as well as the review or personal evaluation of the doctors of religion. The role of the latter includes, whenever necessary, "interpretation" of the law to meet the exigencies of new circumstances. In this sense, *Ijtihad* has played an important role in the evolution of the code of conduct which Muslims must follow.

From these sources of law are derived all aspects of authority which is the central theme of our discussions. The notion of authority in its broadest sense extends from family to community and State. Let me briefly comment on these aspects.

As for the family life, the rise of Islam introduced historically a new religious element which sanctified the institution. Where the outstanding feature of the pre-Islamic system was the looseness of marriage ties and the lack of a legal system for regulating them, Islam brought stability and a clear definition of the family situation. It is said in the Quran (Sura XXX:20):

"And one of His signs is that He created mates for you from yourselves that ye may find rest in them, and He established between you love and compassion. Verily, therein are signs for a people who reflect."

Family rights and obligation in Islam are not simply a private or personal matter. Family and especially marriage is also a divinely sanctioned institution whose terms and conditions are set within the framework of religious precepts. The Quran regards marriage as an act of piety, directing men in Sura IV:1, to "be mindful of your duty to your Lord who created you from a single soul and from it created its spouse and from the two created and spread many men and women; and be mindful of your duty to Allah in whose name you appeal to one another, and of your obligation in respect of ties of kinship." The Quran also defines family relationships. The authority of parents goes hand in hand with the duties of children in the Sura of Bani-Israil. It is said "And thy Lord has decreed that you serve none but Him, and do good to parents. If either or both of them reach old age with thee, say not 'Fie' to them, nor chide them, and speak to them a generous word... And lower to them the wing of humility out of mercy, and say: 'My Lord, have mercy on them, as they brought me up (when I was) little.'" (XVII:23-24).

In the family context, it is said "And give to the near of kin 'his due and to the needy and the wayfarer, and squander not wastefully.'" (XVII:26).

These and other rules regulating family life do not suffer violation without sanction which, in Islam, is not simply social disapproval or legal punishment, but also the individual's own moral and religious obligation to God.

Turning to the notion of authority in the context of Community and State, let me emphasise at the outset that in Islam, the temporal and the spiritual are two facets of a single reality. The Prophet of Islam was not only the religious leader but also a Head of State. The problematic of governance, therefore, takes on an internal cohesion and a structural unity in the Islamic system which distinguishes it from Christianity, where State and the Church are separated.

Islam is religion and social organisation at the same time. There is the nation of the believers, the *Umma*, and there is the divine law which regulates the individual and collective behaviour of the believers. The code of conduct for the individual and the society is a carefully delimited network of what carries divine authority and what does not. For the individual, all is divided between the *halal*, what is lawful and the *haram*, what is unlawful and forbidden. The divine law must be omnipresent in the behaviour of the individual, in his relations with others as well as in the behaviour of the *Umma* and the State. In Islam, life is more collective than personal and the ties that bind man to man in a "bond of brotherhood" are more important than individual inclination.

The Quran stands for brotherhood of men and pleads for its unity when it affirms: "Mankind were but one community; then they differed..." (X:19).

And further states: "The believers are taught else than brothers. Therefore make peace between your brothers and observe your duty to Allah that haply ye may obtain mercy." (XLIX:10).

The poet-philosopher Muhammad Iqbal described Islam as "a league of nations which recognises artificial boundaries and racial distinctions for facility of reference only, and not for restricting the social horizon of its members." It is in this context that Louis Massignon called the Quran "the revealed code of a supra-national State."

In the contemporary world of turmoil and confrontation, it is of the utmost importance to emphasise that Islam preaches

principles for political and economic reconstruction, is a complex and difficult task. In this task, the definition and application of authority as a concept and as a principle will undoubtedly play a decisive role. In the context of the inter-faith dialogue, the contribution that our Christian brothers can bring to this search for cohesion and harmony will be of vital importance. I wish you all well in your deliberations.

Thank you."

tolerance and pleads for "the middle path." It stands for peace, calls for struggle against those who do wrong, enjoins Muslims to make peace between believers and, as the Quran states:

"If one party of them doeth wrong to the other, fight against that which doeth wrong till it returneth onto the ordinance of Allah; then, if it returneth, make peace between them justly, and act equitably. Allah loveth the equitable." (XLIX:9).

The economic, political and ideological challenges of our times cannot be easily met without innovative thinking which makes people, particularly the young, understand the relevance of religious precepts to modern problems. Religion, be it Islam, Christianity or Judaism, is not a restrictive and divisive force. Nor are other faiths beyond the moutainism of the "People of the Book" any less important for the welfare of mankind. No one, whether believer or non-believer can seriously assert that man is intrinsically evil or that a strategy of common survival and prosperity should not be the aim of individuals and States.

The recent resurgence of the Islamic ideals has caught the world by surprise. To the Western world, preoccupied with its own economic problems, ideological differences and security concerns, the new challenge posed by the revival of Islam is distractive and disturbing. The fact of the matter is, that after decades of experimentation with Western ideals ranging from Capitalism to Marxism, no ideological fusion has emerged to replace Islam as a social or political force.

Consequently, the Islamic alternative offers to traditional societies the guiding principles which have stood the test of time. It is, of course, premature to speculate on the long-term consequences of the Islamic re-birth movements on the internal and external policies of Islamic countries. There is no doubt that, in the modern world, the application of Islamic

... after decades of experimentation with Western ideals ranging from Capitalism to Marxism, no ideological fusion has emerged to replace Islam as a social or political force.

Fewer foreigners in Tangier but myth survives

By Charles Lambell
Reuter

TANGIER, Morocco — The rich and eccentric foreigners who frolicked in international Tangier have mostly drifted away but a cosmopolitan flavour lingers in this city at the cross-roads of Europe and Africa.

Thirty years after its international status ended, tourists still come to Tangier in search of the picturesque, thrilled by its reputation as a port riddled with intrigue, spies, drug trafficking and corruption popularised by numerous films.

Since the city was incorporated into Morocco in 1956 it has been cleaned up and travellers are now unlikely to meet adventurers or villains in the twisting alleyways of the old city clinging to the side of a hill.

But the myth survives through the cinema.

Actor Timothy Dalton, the latest James Bond, is shooting "The Living Daylights" and at the old Cervantes Theatre, a French crew is filming "The Last Summer in Tangier".

What gave Tangier its special appeal was the unique status it enjoyed between 1925 and 1956 when it was separate from Morocco and run by a committee of diplomats from eight countries — France, Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland, the United States, Portugal and Italy.

Banks mushroomed in the tax-free zone — up to 84 of them in the 380 square km territory — and currencies from all over the world changed hands in pavement booths.

The easy-going, tax haven city attracted worldly wanderers, writers, reclusive movie stars, smugglers, drug dealers, eccentrics and adventurers.

The wealthiest Westerner to have lived in Tangier was Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton who had a huge villa on top of the old city crammed with priceless antiques. At the fabulous parties she gave the world often wear an emerald and diamond tiara said to have belonged to Empress Catherine of Russia.

Another well-known personality was Malcolm S. Forbes, the U.S. publishing magnate who bought the palace of the former sultan's representative and turned it into a museum of military miniatures and lead soldiers.

American film star Errol Flynn used to come on his luxury 35-metre yacht Zaca and loved to drink at the bar Navarra, a meeting place for shady characters.

In today's Tangier, one is more likely to meet package tour holidaymakers on the Cafe de Paris terrace. But even if it is just another Moroccan city, it remains

the most Westernised because of its history and its geographical position, 20 km from Spain.

"I know it sounds like a cliché but it is one of the few places where East and West really meet," says Gordon Winter, a British writer born in Tangier.

The Anglican church of St. Andrews reminds one of a mosque. In the palm tree-shaded churchyard lies the Moorish tomb of Walter Burton Harris, correspondent of the Times between 1887 and 1933, who made headlines when kidnapped by a local sultan.

The town has been Portuguese, English under King Charles II with Samuel Pepys as treasurer, and then Moroccan again until, in the 19th century, France became the major colonial power influencing the region.

But Kaiser Wilhelm II landed unannounced in Tangier in 1905 to assert Germany's interest in Morocco and the Algeiras conference the following year paved the way for Tangier's international status.

"In the heyday of the status," says Moroccan writer Isaac Assayag, "and especially after the Second World War, one had to come to Tangier to find the first nylon stockings in Morocco, the first fridges, Swiss watches."

Social life was intense and brilliant with beauty and fashion contests at the stadium, bullfights, afternoon dances, horse races, cinemas in three languages, concerts, exhibitions and light shows at the Palmarium Casino, the Florida Kursaal and la Imperial.

For many foreigners, 1956 marked the end of "the good old days."

The number of foreign residents, who accounts for a third of the 150,000-strong population in Tangier's heyday, has dwindled and now only about 2,500 Spaniards, 1,000 Frenchmen and 200 Britons remain among the population of 300,000.

A new brand of foreigners has recently moved in — Arabs from the Gulf. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has built a huge palace on a hill overlooking the bay.

But Tangier's proximity to Europe still makes it a special place. In cafes on grand Socco square, the hub of activity, women peasants in large straw hats mingle with sailors while local people watch Spanish, rather than Moroccan, television and sip mint tea.

The once busy harbour is now quiet with most of the traffic syphoned off by Casablanca, 400 km south, except for ferries plying the Straits of Gibraltar.

Tangier needs tourism to develop and provide jobs for the many unemployed but most tourists just hurry through on their way south.

Finns plan to heat up Chinese city

By Martyn Summerhill
Reuter

HELSINKI — The Finns, who have had to become masters of the art of keeping warm because of their long bitter winters, are now at the drawing board planning to heat the city of Mudanjiang in north east China.

Finland is the world's largest user of district heating, in which water is heated in a central plant and then piped to homes, offices and factories. A single system can heat a whole town or large suburb.

The method has been in use for years in many countries but the Finns have gone in for it in a particularly big way in recent decades.

The Finnish state-owned power company Imatran Voima Oy (IVO) says district heating uses less fuel than other methods and is cleaner.

The Finns won the Mudanjiang contract after visits to China by leading Finnish politicians and businessmen. They say the Chinese will build most of the system themselves and will deliver coal to offset the deal. They would not disclose the prices set on the deal.

"We have already done a lot of the preliminary details and the final study should be ready next year. The district heating system for Mudanjiang should go into operation in two or three years' time," an IVO official told

"There is some central heating in the city of Mudanjiang but many people there keep their homes warm with stoves. The fuel they use is mostly coal. District heating will not only save on fuel there but will cut down pollution too."

Mudanjiang, with around 600,000 people, is actually bigger than any Finnish city, but the Finns say the system they are designing is not as extensive as some of those in Finland, where towns tend to sprawl.

"The winter is shorter in Mudanjiang than it is in Finland but can be even colder," the officials said.

District heating uses various fuels, such as coal, oil and peat — Finland has one of the world's largest peat reserves.

"We don't supply hot water from our nuclear power station but that is because the plant was deliberately built a long way from any densely populated place. It would not be feasible or profitable to try to pipe hot water such long distances."

The temperature in Finland can drop to minus 40 centigrade with the sea freezing over along its coasts and sealing off many of its ports.

But with the winter now slowly taking hold in parts of the country, the district heating centres are humming comfortably into full operation.

Pondering cosmos, think sponge — not meatballs

By James Gleick
New York Times

NEW YORK — Astrophysicists closing in on the grand structure of matter and emptiness in the universe are ruling out the meatball theory, challenging the soap bubble theory and putting forward what may be the strongest theory of all: that the cosmos is organised like a sponge.

This new conception holds that a surprisingly complex arrangement of clustered galaxies stretches from one end of the universe to the other and that galaxy-free voids form an equally complex, equally well connected structure.

Far more rapidly than was possible a few years ago, scientists are assembling data from the most

distant galaxies to produce a picture of the universe's structure. The sponge idea is meant to resolve a clash between views of the universe as clumps of matter on an empty background, or the meatballs concept, or as empty voids carved out of a full background, the bubbles concept.

Further, many astrophysicists believe that the new concept of sponge-like topology will help connect the present-day structure of the universe, on scales of millions and billions of light years, to submicroscopic events in the theoretical Big Bang in which the universe was formed. They contend that it may offer a framework for explaining the process of cosmic evolution that created such vast signs of order out of the primordial random turmoil.

"It's a clever new approach," remarked Jeremiah P. Ostriker, an astrophysicist at Princeton University who has followed the new work. "It looks to be a powerful tool for discriminating between different physical models for how the universe got its structure, and that's the really exciting thing."

Until the 1970s, most astronomers assumed that galaxies were more or less evenly distributed through the universe, with no special structure at all. Then they found evidence that galaxies formed clusters, and many conjectured that the dominant organisation of matter was in the form of clumps.

Alternatively, when further observation revealed unexpected voids, some proposed that the

voids were dominant — an idea that gained strong support a year ago from a project to map the distant universe in three dimensions. The project's first detailed slice showed holes strangely suggestive of a sea of bubbles, with galaxies living on the bubbles' surfaces.

In sponge-like topology, neither clumps nor voids prevail. Those studying it believe that the sponge structure is particularly natural. It is somewhat hard to visualise, though, and at a recent conference in China the astrophysicists displayed stereoscopic slides and handed out hundreds of pairs of red-blue 3-D glasses.

"We're used to thinking about these things in two dimensions," said Dr. J. Richard Gott 3d of

Princeton, one of the originators of the sponge idea. "You think, gee, is it the high-density regions that are connected or is it the low-density? Is it like white polka dots on a black background or black polka dots on a white background? You fool yourself."

In three dimensions, regions of stuff and not-stuff can both be interconnected — as they are in a sponge. The solid part of a sponge is all one piece. And the hollows, through which seawater flows, are also one "piece."

In fact, there is a symmetry between the two. One might imagine filling a sponge with acid to eat away the soft part. "You'd be left with a concrete sponge," Mr. Gott said. "The point is that the inside and outside

look the same."

To some theorists, the symmetry between clumps and voids is what gives sponge-like topology its appeal. They believe that the organisation of galaxies began with chance submicroscopic fluctuations as the universe was born in the fireball of the Big Bang.

In effect, the modern universe "remembers" its earliest form. Fluctuations grow to larger and larger scales, amplified by gravity and always retaining something of their past.

To some theorists, however, the greatest strength of the sponge idea is not as a particular description of the universe's structure, but as a technique for using the new stream of data to distinguish among possibilities.

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Marsh struggles to rescue Australians in cricket test

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Unobtrusive opener Geoff Marsh played out a marathon lone hand in an attempt to rescue Australia during the fourth day of the first cricket test Tuesday against England at the Gabba.

He was still unconquered at stumps on 108 in 364 minutes with Australia 5-243 at the close of play.

England made 456 in its first innings and bundled out Australia for 248, leaving an unpromising outlook for the green and golds who lead by 35 runs with five wickets and one day's play remaining.

Marsh, a powerfully framed, softly spoken farmer from Wandering, south of Perth, sat with his father, Ted, Tuesday night.

The 27-year-old with the capable hands saw out the last few minutes of Sunday then batted all day Tuesday after the rest day Monday.

England vice captain John Emburey, the master of off spin, grabbed the wickets of Dean Jones and Allan Border to finish with a fine 2-78 from 39 almost continuous overs.

"Marsh is a good opener, is quick between wickets and takes the pressure off himself with good running and concentration," he said.

"But it will be nice to get them out in the first session Wednesday and knock up the runs before tea."

Emburey thinks that England will have a target of about 120 to 130 runs to chase.

But the task for Australia is enormous — if either of the not out batsmen go, there remains only the plucky Tim Zohrer before a brittle tail is exposed.

Allan Border was faced with some grim thoughts with Australia still 206 runs behind and two days to play.

He had memories of low second innings scores in the last season and a half.

The 142 at Edgbaston, 129 at the Oval and 103 at Ede Park in New Zealand was an ever-present nightmare.

No Australian team in the last 22 test against England since 1946-47 has lost the first test and then managed to win the series.

Australia started Tuesday's session with two runs on the board until Boon was trapped lbw by Botham and only 20 minutes later was followed by Dean

Jones.

Jones was stumped by Jack Richards off Emburey as he charged down the track to collar the spinner.

Then came Allan Border's second failure of the test when he hit only 23 before being caught at silly mid off by Allan Lamb off Emburey.

Border and Marsh had added 48 in 70 minutes for the third wicket and seemed to be pulling Australia around.

But it remained for Marsh and Greg Ritchie to post a 113 fourth-wicket stand in 176 minutes to keep the flag flying for the home side.

Ritchie went lbw to Defreitas for 45 after being rapped on the back pad.

Australia was then 13 runs short of the deficit and needed 14 to make England bat again.

Greg Matthews hit the four that passed the 208 tally but was caught and bowled by Dilley from a mis-hit when only 13.

Steve Waugh was facing a pair when he came out just over 15 minutes before stumps but the talented New South Wales all-rounder stayed unbeaten and, with Marsh, remains the main stumbling block to an England breakthrough in the first session Wednesday.

McEnroe begins suspension

LONDON (AP) — American tennis star John McEnroe began a 42-day suspension Monday and said he was looking forward to the rest after playing almost nonstop since coming off his six-month break from the sport in August.

McEnroe, whose \$3,000 fine at the Paris Open last month took him above the permitted \$7,500 limit, will play one last event this year, an eight-man exhibition tournament in Atlanta, Georgia, then look ahead to next year's schedule.

The 27-year-old New Yorker, who married actress Tatum O'Neal in June one month after she gave birth to their son, played his last competitive match of the year Sunday in winning the doubles title with Peter Fleming at the Benson and Hedges Championships at Wembley Arena.

"It's been an exciting year, more privately than professionally," McEnroe said, "but I expect to do better tennis-wise next year."

"I've got one more event to play, then I'm going off to think about what I'm going to do. I'm definitely going to take some time off from tennis. I need to get away from it a little."

McEnroe has won three Grand Prix singles titles, at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Scottsdale, Arizona, plus the European Community Championship tournament in Antwerp, Belgium, since returning to full-time tennis following his self-imposed break.

His successes have pulled him back up to 12th in the world but he said he timed his comeback badly.

"I forgot how to put away matches and I lost too much weight," he said. "You can't try to get stronger and keep playing at the same time. It would not be a good idea in the future to play that many weeks."

"That's one thing I've learned, that I'm just not able to play four, five or six weeks in a row like I was five years ago."

McEnroe's appearance at Wembley, his first in Britain for 17

months, was short-lived in the singles, where he lost in the first round to Australia's Pat Cash.

It was his third tournament week in a row and he said he would be studying the schedule carefully before making commitments for next season.

"I'm going to give it some thought in the next few weeks so that I'll be more prepared," McEnroe said. "I have to look ahead a bit more than I have in the past. I don't want to get into situations where I get real fatigued ... you have not seen me moving as well as I can."

But he said his game had certainly picked up since the U.S. Open, where he lost in the first round to Paul Anand.

"Even if it did not show in the match I played this week, I have made a lot of progress since flushing meadow," he said. "I never really gave myself a realistic chance to get back. Next year, I've got a whole year."

McEnroe said he may begin the year with the Australian Open in January. "Unless I feel unfit, I'll probably give it a shot," he said.

With his family now accompanying him across the circuit, McEnroe was asked how he felt with Tatum O'Neal watching from the stands and baby Kevin in tow.

"It was a bit of distraction at first when people started taking pictures but not any longer," he said. "Kevin's been great, he likes people. We have to come up with a solution to make us two feel better sometimes, but he's been the least of our problems."

McEnroe said he would be returning to Britain, the country where he has so often battled with the media, at least once next year, with Wimbledon a definite stop.

"This time, the people came and took their pictures and then more or less left us alone, and that's been nice," he said. "I don't think there's a problem taking a picture of my family if they respect us afterwards. I don't mind doing that every time I come here if that's the way it works out."

Australia IV wins vital battle

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — Alan Bond's main hope for defending the America's Cup, Australia IV, won a vital battle with Kookaburra II to retake second place with one race remaining in Series B of the defenders' trials Tuesday.

Australia IV urgently needed the two points on offer to compensate for those deducted by a protest jury Monday night after a collision with Kookaburra III.

The jury's decision that Australia IV failed to give way as required dropped it to third place behind the Kookaburras.

Tuesday's victory, by just 15 seconds, returned Australia IV to second spot, one point ahead of Kookaburra II and seven behind Ian Murray's Kookaburra III.

In light, 14-knot winds, Australia IV and Kookaburra II split tacks going to the start line with Kookaburra heading to the favoured pin end, working into the breeze.

Australia IV was forced to tack back to cross the start by which time Peter Gilmour had earned Kookaburra II a five-second break.

But when the two came together again, Australia IV was on top, sparking an intense tacking duel up the first beat.

The Parry Syndicate's number two boat forced Australia IV away toward the buoy, rounding nine seconds in front. But crack spinnaker hoists by both crews saw the margin narrow as they raced down to the first leeward mark.

It was on this second leg that both boats raised protest flags which, if pursued, will be heard Wednesday night.

Kookaburra gybed to see whether it had the boat speed to cross Australia IV but Colin Beashel had the inside overlap and whipped his boat through to snatch a nine-second lead.

Australia IV maintained the narrow lead for the rest of the race and hung on grimly during the last furious tacking duel to the line to take a slender victory.

Kankkunen tries to regain lead

EDINBURGH (R) — World championship leader Juha Kankkunen of Finland launched a determined attack in his Peugeot 205 Tuesday morning to loosen Lancia's grip on the British Motor Rally.

Kankkunen was lying fourth when the rally reached its halfway stage Monday night but he finished the third of Tuesday's six special sections with a 12-second lead despite having a puncture at high speed on the Ingleton motor racing track.

Overnight leader Mikael Ericsson of Sweden led the Lancia challenge, holding second place six seconds ahead of 1985 world champion Timo Salonen, driving another factory Peugeot.

Kankkunen's countryman Markku Alen, who is poised menacingly just two points behind in the world championship standings, was also going well in fourth place as the field headed for the border and Tuesday night's rest halt at Liverpool.

Eleventh-placed Briton David Llewellyn was fined \$180 by the rally stewards after an incident on the road north to Scotland Monday when his Austin Metro was caught in a traffic jam.

Llewellyn was interviewed by the police for an alleged traffic offence as he tried to avoid the jam and the stewards imposed the fine after reading the police report.

Fourteen die on Himalayas in autumn

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — With the completion of a West German expedition up the 6,966-metre Mount Dorje Lhakpa Nepal's two-and-a-half month post monsoon climbing season came to an end Saturday, the Nepalese ministry of tourism announced Monday.

The ministry said 14 men from nine countries were killed during the 1986 season. The casualties included three Swiss, two Italians, and one person each from France, Austria, Spain and Australia. Two Nepalese also lost their lives.

The other three — two West Germans and a Japanese — were officially declared missing, but their colleagues have said the missing men were presumed dead.

Altogether, 50 expeditions were launched in the Himalayas since the beginning of the season of Sept. 1. Only 19 of the teams accomplished their goals of reaching the mountain summits, while the other 31 teams were forced to turn back because of hostile weather conditions or the death of team members.

Goldie beats Steeb in Norway

BERGEN, Norway (AP) — Dan Goldie of the United States beat Carl-Uwe Steeb of West Germany 7-5, 6-2 Tuesday in the first round of the \$50,000 Bergen Open Nabisco Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Ronnie Bathman of Sweden also advanced to the second round of the 32-player tournament, beating Jaro Navratil of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-7, 6-1.

In a first round doubles match Johan Carlsson of Sweden and Ivo Werner of West Germany beat Audun Jensen and Trym Lande of Norway 6-4, 6-2.

Three doubles and three singles matches were scheduled Tuesday night.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Athletes test positive for drugs

STOCKHOLM (R) — Positive dope tests were returned by a number of competitors at this year's Modern Pentathlon World Championships in Italy, the sport's world governing body said Tuesday. Tor Henning, secretary of the International Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union (IUPMB), said: "Athletes who took part in this year's World Championships in Italy and in a qualifying tournament in Birmingham, England, returned positive dope tests." He declined to say how many competitors were involved or which countries they were from but said the union was to hold a major inquiry into the matter next week.

Secrecy surrounds Sun City golf

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The entry for next month's million-dollar Sun City Golf tournament has been finalised — but organisers have only revealed one name in the 10-strong line-up. Tournament director Sam Feldman said the names were being kept secret to avoid pressure being put on the players by anti-apartheid groups. "The press will get all the names once the golfers are in the air, and not before," he said.

Maradona ready to play in W. Germany

MUNICH, West Germany (AP) — Argentine soccer superstar Diego Maradona is ready to move to FC Bayern Muenchen when his contract with Naples expires, a West German newspaper said on Tuesday. "If Bayern Muenchen makes a good offer, we are ready to go along with the deal," Winfried Hoffmann, a spokesman for Maradona's sponsors was quoted by the Munich-based Abendzeitung Daily. The paper said the club was allegedly prepared to pay more than ten million marks (\$5 million) for Maradona, but did not disclose its sources.

Montana's efforts come to naught

WASHINGTON (AP) — George Rogers rushed for 104 yards and a touchdown as the Washington Redskins overcame a 44-1 yard passing effort by San Francisco quarterback Joe Montana to record a 14-6 victory over the 49ers Monday night. The triumph enabled the Redskins to improve their record to 9-2 and stay in a first-place tie with the New York Giants in the NFC East. San Francisco, 6-4-1, missed a chance to take over the top spot in the NFC West from the Los Angeles Rams.

Argentina bans soccer team from playing in Britain

LONDON (AP) — The Argentine government has banned one of the country's biggest soccer teams, River Plate, from playing two exhibition matches in Britain because of fresh controversy linked to the 1982 Falklands War, the London Daily Mail reported Tuesday.

River Plate, whose team includes three of the Argentine side that won the World Cup in Mexico last summer, was due to have played Manchester United on Dec. 1 and Tottenham Hotspur two days later.

But according to the Daily Mail, Britain's imposition on Oct. 29 of a 150-mile fishing exclusion zone around the South Atlantic islands scuppered those plans.

A Tottenham official said the cancellation had ended hopes of using soccer to build diplomatic bridges between the two nations.

The River Plate visit would have been the first time an Argentine soccer club had met opposition from Britain since the 74-day war between the two countries for control of the Archipelago. The national teams of Argentina and England met in the quarterfinals of the Mexico World Cup, Argentina winning 2-1.

The games against United and Tottenham would have been the first two matches of a tour taking River Plate to Tokyo for the World Club Championship against Steaua Bucharest in January. The Mail did not mention the remainder of the tour.

River Plate, whose team includes World Cup stars Hector Enrique, Nery Pumpido, and Oscar Ruggeri, clinched last season's South American Club Championship, while Steaua won the European Champions Cup.

The winners of the two prestigious competitions meet annually.

Tottenham chairman Irving

Scholar, who conducted negotiations on behalf of both English clubs for the River Plate visit, was quoted by the Mail as saying the teams withdrawal was "a terrible disappointment."

"We had been setting up these matches for some time and when River Plate won the South American title, we were ready for two gala nights of international football," he said.

"We felt we were helping build a few diplomatic bridges as well. And the prospect of playing South Americans of such high quality would have made up being kept out of Europe this autumn."

English clubs have been banned from playing in European Cup competitions since the Heysel Stadium tragedy in Brussels last year when Liverpool fans rioted and 39 people, mostly backers of Juventus of Turin, were killed at the European Cup final.

What River Plate called "suspension of our agreement" came in the form of a letter from club President Hugo Cesar Santilli, citing "the recent decision by your government," according to the Mail.

The paper said former Argentine manager Cesar Menotti, now an ambassador of the world soccer body, FIFA, could not rescue the December fixtures.

Scholar added: "The Argentines would have been something completely different and very exciting. Our agreement with River Plate continues. We must just keep our fingers crossed that the political situation between our countries allows us to bring them here in the spring."

A spokesman for the British foreign office declined to comment. "We did not make the decision to withdraw River Plate," said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified.

Meanwhile, one of Argentina's 1978 World Cup-winning team, Osvaldo Ardiles, said he hoped to make his home in Britain when his playing days with Tottenham Hotspur are over.

Ardiles was one of the first top overseas players to join an English club, moving to Tottenham the season after the 1978 World Cup. He has been with the north London club ever since.

"England is my home. I would like to stay here with my family and become a manager when my playing days are over," the 30-year-old midfielder told the London Daily Mirror newspaper.

Soviets lead Dubai chess Olympiad

DUBAI (Agencies) — The Soviet Union secured virtually to hold the lead after Tuesday's fourth round in the 27th chess Olympiad when results of adjourned games are known Wednesday.

Although currently joined in first place by the powerful Yugoslavs, the unfinished games should leave the Soviets along at the top.

Former world champion Anatoly Karpov produced a brilliant game and queen sacrifice to put the USSR 2-1 up against Hungary.

The Soviets were in a very favourable position, with world champion Garry Kasparov pressing for a win against grandmaster Lajos Portisch.

The surprising Indonesian squad should post a respectable tally and the individual sensation of the event.

In their unfinished game, unheralded international master Ardiansyah had an overwhelming advantage against Yugoslavia's world class grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic.

England moved back into the thick of the medal race with a steady one point win over fifth-seeded United States.

Grandmaster Tony Miles said of second-seeded England: "We are very satisfied with this result — they are a strong team."

China continued the challenge from the Far East, moving up with a rout of Egypt.

The surprise of the round was Scotland's 2-2 draw with the seventh-seeded Rumanians. This, combined with their excellent effort against the English, seemed to confirm the Scots as a dangerous and rapidly advancing squad.

The women's event saw the Soviet Union liquidate Romania's temporary lead and move into solo first place.

Yugoslavia upset second-ranked Hungary and the Chinese bested the Bulgarians by a startling margin.

Poland can move far up the table if they score heavily in their adjourned games.

In Wednesday's play, the

Soviets are expected to meet Yugoslavia.

With number two England predicted to meet the third seeds Hungary, the top two tables should provide the fiercest battles of the contest so far.

The Germans, one of Europe's strongest teams, have been badly weakened by the refusal of their three top grandmasters — Robert Hubner, Vlastimil Hort and Eric Lobron — to play in Dubai as a protest against the non-invitation of Israel. But Ardiansyah and Sitanggang both put up fine performances to win on boards two and four.

On table four, the United States and Cuba drew their match 2-2, with each game ending in a draw.

At one point, America's board three Nick De Firmian appeared to be in trouble against Silvio Garcia. But his accurate defence forced Garcia into a peaceful conclusion.

Of the other top seeds, fourth-ranked Yugoslavia scored a heavy 3.5-0.5 victory over Poland.

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THE REPORT
(Arabic)



Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and billon markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4215/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3835/40	Canadian dollars
	2.0190/0200	West German marks
	2.2805/15	Dutch guilders
	1.6800/10	Swiss francs
	41.97/42.02	Belgian francs
	6.6075/6125	French francs
	1399/1400	Italian lire
	162.95/163.05	Japanese yen
	6.9565/9615	Swedish crowns
	7.5280/5330	Norwegian crowns
	7.6340/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	388.70/389.20	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities in London drifted lower throughout the session, but trading was subdued after Monday's sell-off, when prices eased sharply on worries over the wider implications of investigations of insider trading both here and in the U.S., dealers said.

At 1500 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was 8.5 points lower at 1,620.1 after opening 0.2 points up at 1,628.8. Dealers said the firmer bias at the outset reflected the smaller than expected downward reaction to the Ivan Boesky insider trading scandal on Wall Street overnight. Wall Street had declined seven points in early trading on Tuesday.

Investment Trust Caribbean and General Securities, which was bought by Boesky in 1982, was still suspended at 130p. The quotation was suspended on Monday at the company's request.

Dealers said the recent insider trading revelations had left the market nervous over future investigations into personal share dealings. The U.K. government has decided to swiftly introduce measures to combat the misuse of confidential information in the market.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A warm and glowing feeling of romance and well-being with those whom you have any personal relationships with is likely. It's a good time for entertaining.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) It's important you pay more attention to your home. Get the furniture in better order and add some art.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more thoughtful of others' well-being when handling your correspondence, but not at your own expense.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go over your accounts and before you complain to others about them. Build up your bank account.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your ideas to gain your cherished desires may be wrong at first, but later you use the right ones.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You don't understand how to get rid of a worry, but it will work out. Show more thought and kindness.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Clarify your wishes in mentality. Try not to criticize your friends and accept them as they are.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A home affair has to be handled before you go out to responsibilities in the business world.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Concentrate on new interests that can bring you greater progress in the days ahead.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze a situation carefully where your mate is concerned. You can be romantically happier.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) The situation concerning a partner could upset you. Study a public affair well.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care you do not leave important duties undone, or you could lose out where it counts most.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may find it hard to enjoy yourself until evening comes, so get busy at the practical during the daytime.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be capable of charming others and be highly attuned to whatever is modern. Teach this one not to wallow in self pity when something seems to be going wrong. This could be a blessing in disguise and testing the moral fiber here. Sports are a must.

FAO may delay programmes

ROME (AP) — Less money from the United States and other financial problems could delay implementation of some Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) programmes, the head of the U.N. agency indicated on Monday.

The Rome-based agency might leave vacant some posts and cut back on meetings and publications in an effort to reduce some of an expected \$92 million deficit, said Mr. Edouard Saouma, director-general.

He told FAO's council, the organisation's governing body, that the agency was facing "somewhat inauspicious circumstances: The still uncertain situation of the world economy, the aid crisis and increasing problems for the poorest countries, financial difficulties in our organisation and serious threats to its programmes."

EC moves closer to free capital flow

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community (EC) on Tuesday adopted a plan for eliminating some barriers to the free movement of investment capital across national frontiers.

Mr. Jacques Delors, president of the EC's Executive Commission, told reporters the agreement by EC finance ministers marked "substantial progress" in the drive to end all curbs on capital movements by 1992.

The British delegation, which currently holds the presidency of the EC's governing Council of Ministers, said in a statement that Mr. Delors' office was expected to propose further liberalisation steps in 1987.

The agreement marked only the third amendment to the EC's capital movements regulations since they were written in 1960.

"This marks an important new step in establishing a market free of exchange controls in Europe and in achieving the internal market," the statement said.

The finance ministers agreed that three types of capital movements should be freed from government exchange controls: Transactions in stocks and bonds that are not listed on official exchanges, investments in mutual funds and other collective investment arrangements, and long-term commercial credits and securities that are in the process of being listed on EC stock exchanges.

The changes are expected to be of practical importance to smaller companies seeking to raise new capital and to small individual investors.

Meanwhile, a statement issued in Paris announced the formation of the Committee for the Monetary Union of Europe which includes leading European politicians and businessmen.

Former French president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in a joint statement the committee would meet shortly in Brussels with Mr. Delors "to discuss the state of the building of monetary Europe."

EL AL loses millions

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's national airline El Al loses \$25 to \$30 million a year because it is banned from flying on the Jewish Sabbath, an airline spokesman said last week.

"The question of losses rises time and again, especially when we have incidents like the one last Friday," the spokesman, Mr. Nachman Kleiman, told the Associated Press.

On Friday, an El Al plane was grounded in New York after its departure was delayed for two hours by mechanical failure, and was forced to wait in New York until Sunday so as not to violate the Sabbath.

As a result, El Al spent \$50,000 for hotel accommodations for the plane's 450 passengers, Mr. Kleiman said.

He said that because El Al is permanently grounded on Saturdays, other airlines increase their weekend occupancy by 20 per cent.

In fiscal 1984/85, the last year for which figures are available, El Al reported a net loss of \$9.7 million.

In 1983, the Israeli government was forced by the country's religious parties to forbid El Al to fly on the Sabbath, a holy day of rest that starts Friday at sundown and lasts until Saturday evening.

The government promised to compensate El Al for these losses, but so far it have not done anything," Mr. Kleiman said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bank develops yen-dollar 'teller machine'

TOKYO (R) — The Bank of Tokyo has developed a machine that allows customers to feed in yen bank notes and get back U.S. dollars at current exchange rates. The machine was developed to cope with increasing numbers of Japanese who rush to tellers' windows ahead of the summer holiday season to exchange their money for foreign currency to spend abroad. The Bank of Tokyo will install the machines at its head office and four major branches next July.

Bangladesh, China sign barter protocol

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh and China Monday signed their 10th barter protocol setting up a commodity exchange worth \$44 million each way next year, government officials said. Dhaka and Peking traded goods worth \$43.5 million each way under the ninth annual protocol signed last December. They also signed a five-year agreement in December 1984 for an overall exchange of commodities worth \$250 million in the period up to 1989.

Iran to start shipping line to Africa

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's commerce ministry plans to launch a new shipping line to East Africa from southern ports on the Gulf to boost trade with the Third World. The Islamic Republic News Agency said the commerce ministry was authorised Monday to "provide the necessary facilities" to establish the line by the government's export-import committee.

Lebanese lira sinks to another low

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese lira, battered by political uncertainty and deadlock over efforts to end the country's 11-year-long civil war, sank Tuesday to yet another low against the U.S. dollar. Dealers said banks were refusing to sell dollars, although there was a big demand for them, mainly from speculators. The lira was officially quoted at 64.00/69.50 to the dollar compared with Monday's close of 62.00/65.00.

Share trading scandals likely to scare investors

NEW YORK (R) — Share dealing scandals on both sides of the Atlantic have cast new doubt on whether the world's burgeoning financial markets are adequately supervised.

Financiers said Tuesday the episodes were bound to fuel the fear that nags every small stock exchange investor — that he risks losing out on prime money-making opportunities to big players who enjoy access to inside information.

Lawyers and Wall Street experts said the affair of Mr. Ivan Boesky, and other developments that may reveal the biggest inside trading case in U.S. history, could shock Congress into passing more stringent laws.

Mr. Boesky, a leading Wall Street dealer, agreed on Friday to pay a record \$100 million, in fines and returned profit, to settle charges he was involved in illegal insider trading.

Meanwhile in Britain, where Mr. Boesky has business links, the government is investigating a separate case of suspected insider trading — by a stockbroker executive at a top merchant, or investment, bank operating in London's newly liberalised market.

That incident, and the Boesky affair, led members of the left-wing opposition Labour Party to ask if Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservatives had provided for sufficient supervision of financial markets.

Critics say scope for irregularity is increased in the new era of global, computer trading in shares, bonds and other instruments in which investors are urged to lodge their money.

Insider trading is illegal in the United States under a 1934 law and has been illegal for the past five years in Britain.

Sharon calls on U.S. government to help Americans invest in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon on Monday urged the U.S. government to provide long-term, low-interest loans for Americans wishing to invest in Israel, saying investors could expect high profits on their capital outlay.

Sharon was addressing 220 U.S. businessmen and 250 Israelis at the start of the Israel-America trade week. Among the participants was U.S. trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yentler, and several other administration officials.

Sharon said the signing last year of the free trade agreement (FTA) between Israel and the United States had already paved the way for American entry into European markets.

He said that once Israel signs a similar free trade pact being negotiated with the European Community (EC), the United States would have free access to the EC via Israel.

According to the U.S.-Israeli pact, Israel enjoys reductions in U.S. duties and quota restrictions for some of its manufactured and other goods. Israel will eventually have free access to U.S. market once the FTA is completely implemented in stages over 10 years.

Mr. Yentler praised the success of the agreement during a meeting in Tel Aviv with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, telling the premier it was "developing well."

But Shamir told the U.S. trade representative Israel was interested in greater access to U.S. markets for Israeli high-tech exports, spokesman Yossi Ahimeir said.

Ahimeir quoted Mr. Yentler as saying the "future for Israeli exports is in the Far East," especially in Japan, where he said Israel could offset its large car imports with exports of high-tech and manufactured goods.

But Sharon expressed concern Monday that U.S. legislation may erode the FTA and that United States was becoming more protectionist in its trade policies.

trades based on non-public information. Both he and Mr. Boesky have agreed to cooperate in further inquiries by the SEC.

It says Mr. Boesky, whose personal wealth exceeded \$200 million had agreed to pay Mr. Levine five per cent of the profits made on some major transactions. It alleges he knew Mr. Levine's information as not available to the public.

Friday's charges came shortly after the sentencing of Mr. Ira Sokolow, a former Shearson Lehman Brothers vice-president, who passed Mr. Levine information. Mr. Sokolow, sentenced to prison for one year, was paid over \$122,000 by Mr. Levine for information.

Three others have also been charged with providing inside information. Two, who await sentencing, are Mr. David Brown, a former vice president at Goldman Sachs, and Mr. Ian Reich, a former partner in New York law firm Wachtel, Lipton Rosen and Katz.

Mr. Robert Wilks, a former investment banker at Lazard Freres and former vice president at E.F. Hutton and Company has settled charges with the SEC. He has yet to plead to criminal charges.

Britain has no government supervisory agency like the SEC. Its new legislation would let the stock exchange "police" itself and refer any suspicious to the authorities for possible action, an arrangement now under scrutiny just weeks after deregulation of the stock exchange called "the Big Bang."

The government is studying the case of Mr. Geoffrey Collier, a stockbroker executive with merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, who resigned after breaking bank rules on personal share trading.

Mr. Boesky, who agreed to plead guilty to one felony count of fraud, is charged with trading on information from Mr. Dennis Levine, a former merger specialist.

Mr. Levine, who has pleaded guilty to insider trading charges, made about \$12.6 million on 54

including informal discussions, had brought no agreement on whether to nominate Dutch Finance Minister Onno Ruding or Bank of France Governor Michel Camdessus as Europe's candidate. "Europe is not yet in a position to agree on a candidate. It is necessary to break this deadlock," Mr. Lawson told reporters after a meeting of EC finance ministers.

Europe remains split on IMF post

BRUSSELS (R) — European governments are still deadlocked over a choice of candidate to head the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a post traditionally held by a European, a British minister said Monday.

Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson said talks with his European Community (EC) counterparts,

including informal discussions, had brought no agreement on whether to nominate Dutch Finance Minister Onno Ruding or Bank of France Governor Michel Camdessus as Europe's candidate.

"Europe is not yet in a position to agree on a candidate. It is necessary to break this deadlock," Mr. Lawson told reporters after a meeting of EC finance ministers.

THE Daily Crossword by Gayle Dean

ACROSS

- Appoint
- Student
- Hybrid animal
- Elevate
- by League
- Gamester
- Country house
- They're not
- Satellite
- 20 Oriental chimney pipes?
- 21 User
- 22 Scott
- 23 Dutch time
- 24 "I'm Cautious"
- 25 On ship
- 26 Burst
- 27 Ship's midline
- 28 Flight segment
- 29 Lickable
- 30 Singer Haggard
- 31 Moved smoothly
- 32 Yoko
- 33 Survival chair
- 34 Possessive
- 35 Persian
- 36 Used a bike
- 37 Whisker's concubine
- 38 Alliance
- 39 Bird of prey
- 40 The white stuff
- 41 Mink?
- 42 Group of witches
- 43 Dry season
- 44 Killer whale
- 45 Makamahi
- 46 Related
- 47 Duck
- 48 Logic
- DOWN
- 1 Lemniscate
- 2 Central line
- 3 Banquet's end
- 4 Logon or Raines
- 5 Norm
- 6 Used a bike
- 7 Honolulu's island
- 8 A Whitney
- 9 Dover's state abbr.
- 10 Example
- 11 Aop
- 12 Swindles
- 13 Other
- 14 Address Adams
- 15 Affectionate
- 16 Male
- 17 Snake
- 18 Servant
- 19 Or weights
- 20 Fr. king
- 21 Territory
- 22 Kitchen wear
- 23 Artery
- 24 Low past
- 25 Warm
- 26 Red's coin
- 27 Once more
- 28 Forms
- 29 Pay dirt
- 30 Actor Everett
- 31 Worry
- 32 Wedge-shaped
- 33 Exp. post
- 34 Selena
- 35 Common verb
- 36 Fellow
- 37 Persian
- 38 Tropic
- 39 Terrible one
- 40 Court features
- 41 Sand or jerk
- 42 Storm symbol
- 43 Common verb

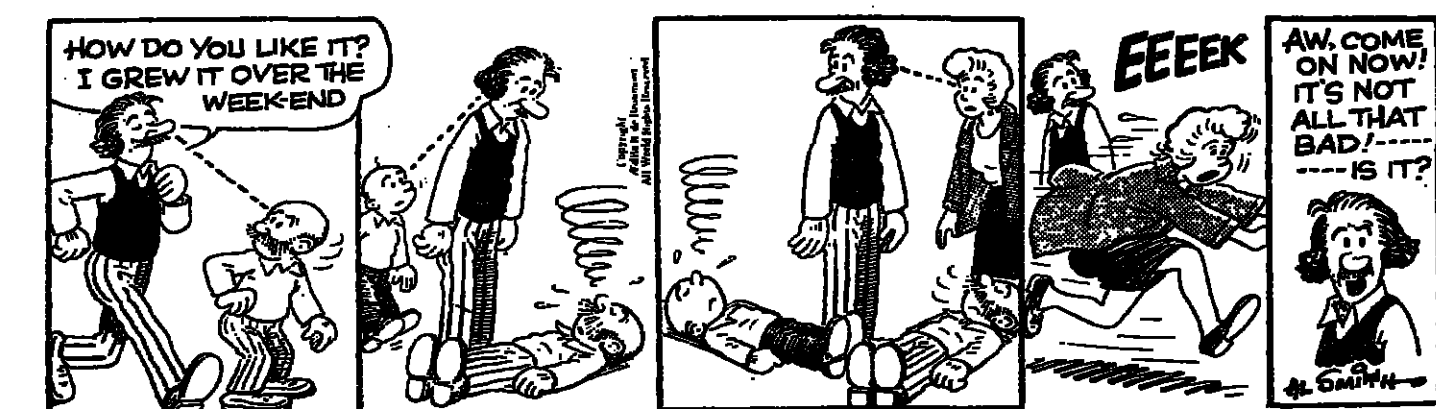
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DAIRY SPIRIT BEAN
OLIVE TIGER LABLE
STAIRWAY AIRBORE
RON OTTO
ABIE SPIRIT
REINING EMBITTERED
AACHTER STE SPEND
DAIRYMASTER CARTIE
SPY TIGER SEAN
BEIRUT AMERICAN
BIRDS OF PARADISE
OLIVE RAITER TIGER
NOIR ETIAT EARTH

Peanuts



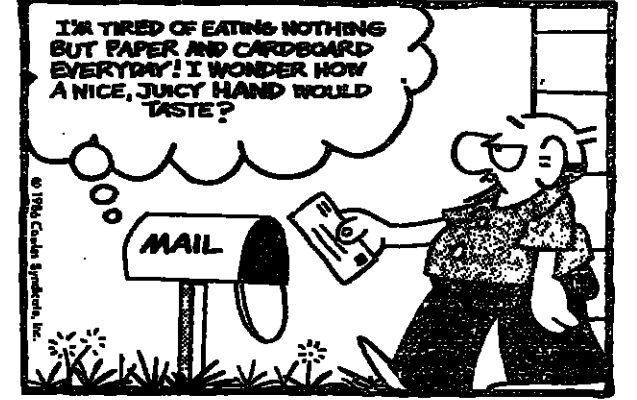
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OJYLL
BOARR
TYBLUS
INTOOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARCH WHILE KITTEN HICCUP
Answer: What a marriage proposal is — A HITCH PITCH

Sri Lankan talks continue after Tamils reject plan

BANGALORE, India (R) — Sri Lanka and India Tuesday pressed on with efforts to end the island's ethnic war after Tamil separatist guerrillas rejected proposals put forward in three days of peace talks.

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shabun Hameed and Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh resumed discussion to seek what an Indian spokesman described as a more "comprehensive and more acceptable set of proposals."

They were given the task Monday after Sri Lanka's President Junius Jayawardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ended three days of inconclusive discussions.

India has more than 50 million ethnic Tamils among its population and its support is vital to peace efforts for Sri Lanka, separated by a narrow channel from the Indian coast.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jayawardene left for home Monday night after attending a summit here of the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

"We will report to our leaders after our talks here," Mr. Hameed told Reuters.

Hopes for an end to the secessionist war, which has killed about 4,500 people in three years, faded when Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas refused to agree to split the island's eastern region into three provinces — Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Amparai — authoritative sources said.

The guerrillas want Sri Lanka's Tamil-dominated north to be merged with the eastern province, where Tamils are a minority.

LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran and two of his aides, who were brought to Bangalore by the Indian government on Sunday, indicated their opposition to the proposals at discussions with senior Indian officials, the sources said.

"The north and the east as a whole is indivisible and is fundamental," a spokesman for the LTTE told reporters on the return of the group's leaders to Madras Monday night.

Almost all the discussions in Bangalore on the island's conflict centred on the Tamils' demand for a merger of the north and east where most of them live, the sources said.

Mr. Gandhi has warned Tamil militants based in southern India that his government does not support their demand for a separate homeland.

Mr. Gandhi has endorsed the latest Sri Lankan peace proposals, which would give greater autonomy to minority Tamils in the northern and eastern provinces.

Sources close to both delegations have said that differences are narrowing.

Tamil rebels Tuesday warned

residents in the island's northern region that a new military offensive was imminent after the guerrillas rejected a new peace formula put forward by Colombo.

Residents in Jaffna, the guerrilla stronghold in the north, told Reuters the LTTE delivered the warning to local newspapers following inconclusive talks on the peace plan in Bangalore.

The LTTE is the most powerful of about six guerrilla groups fighting for an independent Tamil state in the island's north and east.

"The LTTE said the talks between Jayawardene and Gandhi have failed," a Jaffna journalist told Reuters by telephone.

He quoted the LTTE as saying that because of the impasse, the Sri Lankan government was expected to unleash its security forces for a new offensive in the north.

Military officials have privately said before that they could easily recapture Jaffna, which is virtually under the LTTE's control, by cutting off electricity, food, water and other supplies.

"The LTTE said that since security forces are planning a new offensive, traders in Jaffna town should remove their stocks to safer areas," the journalist said.

Meanwhile, Jaffna residents said about 1,000 people staged demonstrations for the second day Monday night at an outdoor state banquet in the West African state, said he admired what he called the left-wing government's "historic experiment."

Burkina Faso, formerly known as Upper Volta, is ruled by Captain Thomas Sankara and a group of radical young soldiers who seized control of the former French colony in a military coup in August 1983.

"France is ready to give you a helping hand... what can we do so that this experiment works," Mr. Mitterrand said in a 70-minute after-dinner speech.

He abandoned a brief set text and improvised the lengthy speech after Capt. Sankara criticised aspects of French policy in his own address.

"In his judgements he is cutting, in fact, he is too cutting," Mr. Mitterrand said of Capt. Sankara while commending him for asking what he called "troubling" questions.

"He has the force of youth and will one day have the wisdom of maturity," Mr. Mitterrand added.

Capt. Sankara, 36, a frequent critic of what he sees as French neo-imperialism, attacked several aspects of French policy in his banquet speech, delivered after a jazz band rendition of the Communist anthem, the Internationale.

He sharply criticised France for allowing recent visits by Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi and South African President P.W. Botha, saying: "The sandness we feel is immense."

Capt. Sankara also questioned French policy in Chad, where Paris backs the pro-Western government of President Hissene Habre against Libyan and rebel forces. Burkina Faso has close ties with Libya.

Dressed in a blue uniform, he ended with the country's national slogan: "My country or death, we shall overcome."

Chief U.S. negotiator Max M. Kampelman and his two principal deputies, Ron Lehman and Maynard Glitsman, will hold the Dec. 2-5 session with a Soviet delegation headed by Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet negotiator.

The two sides also are considering holding a meeting of U.S. and Soviet experts in early January, prior to the opening of the next round of formal negotiations in mid-month, the official said.

Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev agreed at their Iceland summit meeting Oct. 11-12 to seek sharp reductions in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

But their talks broke down over the American programme to develop a defence against a missile attack, the programme known as "Star Wars," or strategic defence initiative (SDI).

Mr. Shultz was unable to break the deadlock in talks Nov. 12-13 in Vienna with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze. "Unfortunately, it's not possible to move ahead as we hoped," he told a news conference in the Austrian city.

Mr. Shevardnadze departed with what he called "a bitter taste."

Subsequently, Soviet negotiators in Geneva submitted a wide-ranging proposal on missile reductions and space-based defence systems. U.S. officials said that it did not represent movement towards an accord.

France stunned at murder of Renault chief

PARIS (R) — A man and a woman on a motorcycle have killed Renault car chief Georges Besse in a hail of bullets outside his Paris home.

And as the hunt started for his killers, detectives focused on the extreme left-wing guerrilla group Action Directe, which has links with West Germany's Red Army Faction (RAF) and Italy's Red Brigades, police sources said.

The French government and media, industry and labour leaders reacted with shock and anger to the killing. It was the worst act of violence on the streets of Paris since a string of bomb attacks on public buildings, stores and restaurants in September killed 11 people and wounded more than 160 others.

West German television Monday night carried an uncorroborated report that the attack had been claimed by the "Revolutionary Front Western Europe" — Ingrid Schubert Commando — but there was no comment from police here.

That group claimed

responsibility for the shooting of West German Foreign Ministry official Gerold von Braunmühl outside his home in Bonn last month, a killing which Justice Ministry officials said was carried out with the same gun used to kill the kidnapped West German employer's leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977.

Besse, 58, who was married with five children, was hit by several bullets outside his front door in the Montparnasse district as he returned home around 2000 local time (1900 GMT).

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who rushed to the scene with several senior ministers, said that he was "horrified by this bestial assassination of a quite exceptional man. Nothing can justify nor explain such an act."

And President Francois Mitterrand, in a message from Africa, said that "all our forces must unite against terrorism, without flinching and without compromise."

Business leaders paid tribute to Mr. Besse's managerial skills in

cutting back losses both at Renault and in his previous job as head of aluminium group Pechiney, while union leaders across the political spectrum who had often opposed his policies expressed their outrage at his killing.

He was appointed to head Renault in January 1985 after the group had run up record losses of 12.55 billion francs (\$1.9 billion) the previous year, and soon announced sweeping plans to cut the workforce by more than 10 per cent to 76,000.

To save money he pulled the Turbo Grand Prix engine, out of Formula One motor racing and disbanded the successful cycle racing team.

His policies appeared to be bearing fruit, with losses forecast to halve this year from last year's 10.93 billion franc (\$1.7 billion) shortfall.

Mr. Besse himself had worked in the nuclear and defence industry. He was president of the

French nuclear agency Cogema and also president of the Eurodif uranium-enriching agency at the time when it signed a controversial \$1 billion loan from Iran.

Mr. Besse was born on Christmas Day 1927 in Clermont-Ferrand in central France and was a graduate of the elite Ecole Polytechnique engineering college.

"In less than two years as president of Renault he had set a remarkable recovery in motion," a Renault director commented Monday, adding "we are all determined from tomorrow to follow the fantastic lead which he has given."

Police said Mr. Besse was not accompanied by bodyguards and had just left his vehicle when the pair on the motorcycle opened fire.

Industry Minister Alain Madelin told reporters that "Renault has lost its leader and France one of its best employees. He respected others. I pay tribute to his memory, his courage and his rigour."

France ready to aid Burkina Faso

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand has pledged to aid the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso but reproached its youthful leader over his radical rhetoric.

Mr. Mitterrand, speaking Monday night at an outdoor state banquet in the West African state, said he admired what he called the left-wing government's "historic experiment."

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Lawyer: No plans for Hasenfus appeal

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The defence attorney for Eugene Hasenfus said he would not appeal the American mercenary's 30-year prison sentence for his role in supplying weapons to contra rebels.

The lawyer, Enrique Sotelo Borgen, also discounted the possibility of a pardon any time soon for Hasenfus.

Hasenfus, 45, was sentenced Saturday by a People's Tribunal on charges of violating the maintenance of order and public security, criminal association and terrorism. His 30-year-sentence was the maximum possible.

He was captured by Sandinista troops on Oct. 6, the day after his C-123 cargo plane filled with arms and supplies for the contras was shot down over southern Nicaragua. Three other crew members, including two Americans, died in the crash while Hasenfus parachuted to safety.

"I am not going to appeal, we are not going to appeal because I do not believe in these tribunals,"

Mr. Sotelo Borgen told the Associated Press. "They had the opportunity to give justice but they did not do it."

The lawyer also noted, "I have no case to appeal. His sentence was a planned thing. I think there's no other way out."

The lawyer said he had five days in which to appeal to another tribunal, adding he would try to talk to Hasenfus later in the day.

He said Tribunal President Reynaldo Monterrey forced Hasenfus to say on court Saturday he would appeal the case.

In Atlanta, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez was asked Sunday about the possibility of a pardon for Hasenfus and he said, "this possibility is open."

But Mr. Sotelo Borgen discounted the vice president's comments, saying, "I think the statements by Ramirez are demagogic and propaganda. On other occasions, he has made other promises and has not kept them."

The attorney said a decision on a pardon would be made by the ruling directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and President Daniel Ortega.

Before the conviction, Mr. Ortega had hinted at the possibility of a pardon, but has made no statement about Hasenfus since the conviction.

At one point during his trial before the tribunal of a lawyer, truck driver and labourer, Hasenfus said that if convicted he would ask the government for compassion and to allow him to go home.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Miguel Obando Y. Bravo, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Managua, said Sunday he would like to see Hasenfus pardoned and suggested that prisoner exchange could be possible.

However, Mr. Ramirez said in Atlanta, "we have not been thinking for the moment about prisoner exchange."

Bokassa appears in court for 1st time

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — Former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa has appeared in court, his first public appearance since he was arrested last month on murder charges when he returned from exile in France.

The ousted dictator, who returned voluntarily from exile, was brought into a courtroom of Bangui's Palace of Justice to witness the selection of jurors for his trial scheduled to open on Nov. 26.

Bokassa, 65, appeared tense and nervous as he walked into the courtroom accompanied by his three Central African lawyers. Later he was seen smiling as he walked out at the end of the session.

Under the Central African legal code, his absence at the selection of jurors could have invalidated his possible future conviction.

The trial is to take place in Bangui's Indoor Sports Palace, the same building where Bokassa crowned himself and his wife Catherine in a costly Napoleonic-style ceremony on Nov. 4, 1977.

He is to be tried at an ordinary session of the same Bangui criminal court which sentenced him to death in his absence in 1980 following his conviction for murder, treason, cannibalism and other charges.

The legal code established under the former French colonial

administration requires anyone sentenced in his absence to be tried again whenever he is arrested later.

The criminal court normally comprises three judges alongside nine jurors drawn by lot.

The prosecution has cited numerous former ministers and high officials of Bokassa's 10-year regime as witnesses at the trial. The indictment to be used at the new trial has not been published thus far.

There has been no public explanation for Bokassa's decision to leave his French exile and fly to Bangui despite the earlier death sentence.

Pope to pray for poor in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Pope John Paul II arrives Wednesday in Bangladesh, a desperately poor, overpopulated Muslim country long plagued by wars and other calamities.

The only previous visit by a Pontiff was 16 years ago, when Pope Paul VI touched down briefly en route to Manila and prayed for an estimated 1 million people who perished in a cyclone

and tidal wave in the delta of the Ganges River in the Bay of Bengal. At that time Bangladesh was known as East Pakistan.

Bangladesh was born in 1971 following its war of independence from Pakistan. Some 3 million people died in the war.

Since then, Bangladesh has been ravaged by storms, droughts, famines and pestilence which have

claimed untold lives.

The Pope, in the first stop of a six-nation tour, will spend a day in Bangladesh, whose 103 million residents are 86 per cent Muslim, 12 per cent Hindu, and about 0.3 per cent Christian. But the estimated 280,000 Christians are widely respected for their good works among the poor and their schools and hospitals for everyone.

Soviet, Afghan troops launch new anti-rebel offensive

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Soviet and Afghan forces have launched major attacks against Afghan guerrilla forces across Afghanistan, resulting in savage fighting and heavy casualties in many parts of the country, sources said Tuesday.

Western diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they not be identified further, said reports from Afghanistan described heavy fighting in the north, south and east of the country. Thousands of Soviet and Afghan government soldiers backed by tanks and large formations of aircraft have been attacking guerrilla positions, they said.

Some of the heaviest fighting has been in the south eastern city of Kandahar, where guerrilla fighters and Soviet troops have been locked in street battles and where many civilians have been killed in bombardments and air raids, the sources said.

The guerrillas were holding on to most of the city, and Soviet and Afghan forces appeared to hold just the airport outside Kandahar and the government administrative area in the city, they said. One Western source said the Soviets had lost control of the vital 20-kilometre road linking the airport to the city.

There also has been heavy fighting in the region surrounding Kandahar, and Soviet aircraft and ground forces have repeatedly attacked villages held by the

guerrillas or thought to be sympathetic to the insurgents, the sources said.

Up to 130 civilians were killed when a formation of five or six Soviet helicopter gunships attacked Pashmal, outside of Kandahar, in early November, the sources said. Up to 150 Afghan soldiers had been killed in the fighting, but the Western sources said they had no reports on guerrilla or Soviet losses.

The guerrillas appeared to be doing well against the Soviet and government forces, and one of the Western sources said reports indicated that the insurgents had shot down seven helicopters in the fighting.

Guerrilla officials based in Pakistan also have reported heavy fighting around Kandahar and said their forces have come under heavy air and artillery attack. The guerrillas have said they are holding most of the city despite the attacks.

The Western sources also reported heavy fighting in Ningrahar province in eastern Afghanistan near the Pakistani border. Guerrilla officials in recent days have reported a major drive by Soviet and Afghan forces against their positions in the province in a bid to choke off routes used to bring supplies across the Pakistani border.

The guerrillas are fighting to oust the Communist government, which is supported by an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops. The government rarely admits Western journalists and reports from inside Afghanistan cannot often be checked independently.

Meanwhile the author of a U.N. report on human rights abuses in Afghanistan complained bitterly Monday over what he said was "highly irregular" handling by U.N. officials that dulled the report's impact.

Felix Ermacora, an Austrian who was appointed as a special investigator by the U.N. Human Rights Commission, said the main part of his report had been "reduced to a skeleton" because graphic details had been taken out and inserted into an annex of limited circulation.

The 14-page annex, containing accounts of throat-slittings and other atrocities committed in Afghanistan, has been published in English and not translated into the world body's other five working languages, including Russian.

Because the annex does not bear the markings of an official document, Mr. Ermacora said it was essentially a "non-paper" and he feared it would not be made generally available throughout the U.N. system.

Mr. Ermacora told a reporter he considered the U.N. action to be "discriminatory" and "grave" since it might set a precedent that could undermine the credibility of U.N. human rights reporting.

Mr. Ermacora, a conservative member of Austria's National Assembly, has come under Soviet attack for his three past reports on the Afghan human rights scene.

Last year, a Soviet delegate accused him of pro-Nazi sympathies. The Austrian parliamentarian was an officer in the German Wehrmacht during World War II, but he said he was never a Nazi Party member.

"Nearly all impotency can be cured"

BETHESDA (R) — Impotency, a sexual disorder that affects up to 20 million American men, can be cured, a team of leading medical experts have said. Dr. William Masters, a pioneer in the study of sexual problems, told a press seminar at the National Institutes of Health that new techniques using injections, psychotherapy, hormones and surgical implants offer promise for almost everyone. As a result, Dr. John Morley, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said, "we can reach close to a 100 per cent cure rate if the male wants it."

Masters blamed drugs and alcohol, stress, and high anxiety about sexual performance for most cases of impotency.

Bette Midler gives birth to a girl

LOS ANGELES (R) — Singer and actress Bette Midler, who bills herself "the divine Miss M," has given birth to her first child, an eight-pound, 11-ounce girl (3.9 kilos), her agent has announced. Midler, 40, and her husband, Martin Von Haselberg, a commodities trader, had expected the baby on Oct. 27, the agent Mark Stern said. "But mother and child are doing very well,"

Filipino ceasefire talks postponed until 1987

MANILA (R) — The Philippines' hopes of a Christmas ceasefire with Communist rebels were dashed Tuesday — a victim of the murder of a prominent leftwing leader and possibly of a power struggle within the Aquino administration.

Meanwhile, police intensified their hunt for kidnapped Japanese businessman, Nobuyuki Wakaoji, amid an unconfirmed report that a ransom demand had been made.

Japanese embassy sources and top police and military officials all denied the report by the Japanese News Agency Kyodo that quoted police as saying a demand had been made.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Dizon, the head of the country's Highway Patrol, said: "There are no new developments in the case."

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of the three government negotiators trying to reach a ceasefire with Communist rebels, said Tuesday night there was now no hope of the talks resuming until 1987. They were broken off when leftwing leader Rolando Olalia was murdered last Thursday.

"It is unfortunate that this had to happen at a time when we were on the brink of signing a ceasefire agreement in time for Christmas," Mr. Mitra said.

He said the government negotiating team briefed President Corason Aquino and added: "Whatever action the government will take I am sure the (lines of communication with the rebels) will remain open."

Mrs. Aquino in a Sunday speech said she would lead the nation in a war to crush the 17-year-old insurgency if peace could not be reached. While she is known to want a ceasefire, Philippine military leaders think such a pact

would allow the Communists to regroup.

Negotiators for the rebels have accused Mr. Mitra and his colleagues of speaking for a split government and have said that the military and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile clearly do not want peace.

Meanwhile, Trade Minister Jose Concepcion told reporters he was flying to Japan Wednesday on a mission that will include reassuring the business community there that it is safe to invest in the Philippines.

The Aquino government fears the kidnapping may lead to cancellations of pledges of \$1 billion in private investment made during the president's trip to Tokyo last week.

The country's Paramilitary Criminal Investigation Service Tuesday sent a team to the village in Laguna province where Wakaoji, 53, was snatched after playing golf, sources said.

They said the team had sketches of a place where the executive might be held and police were preparing drawings of several suspects.

President Aquino in a lunch speech Tuesday promised not to let recent events destabilise her government and hinted that loyalists faithful to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos were to blame for some of her troubles.

Speaking at the lavish coconut palace built by Marcos' wife Imelda, Mrs. Aquino said: "No one can derail our progress — not an insurgency that can never gain mass support, nor the right which is permanently discredited."

"A dictator several times more deadly and dangerous than the elements we face today could not stand in our path."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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WHICH FINESSE?

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 853
♥ A Q 8 2
♦ J 3 2
♣ J 8

WEST
♠ K 9 7 4 2
♥ 5
♦ 6
♣ Q 9 7 6 3 2

EAST
♠ J 10
♥ K 7 6 5 4 3
♦ 8
♣ K 10 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A 6
♥ 10
♦ A K Q 10 9 7 5 4
♣ A

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
5 NT Pass 6 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

The basic finesse is a simple enough technique to master but deciding when to finesse, or which finesse to take when a choice is offered, can require careful thought. Consider this hand from the recent Fall North American Championships held last month in Winnipeg.

North-South reached six diamonds in quick time. After North's positive response and diamond support, it was simply a matter of in-

vestigating whether a grand slam was feasible.

West led the jack of hearts, and declarer had a choice of